

VOL XIV NO. 111

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1926

ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

	Daily Edition	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30	
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15	
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8	
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8	

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

Local; Mofussil; Foreign: Yearly Rs. 3/8 Rs. 4 Rs. 7
PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache, and a host of other painful troubles. Cost 10 Anna.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

32 Pillars of Strength

to prop up your decaying body

for RUPEE ONE only.

They are the world-renowned Atank Nigrah Pills.

Particulars from

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY

JAMNADAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Mangalore, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Mangalore, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Mangalore, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freight and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

Belgard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
15 May	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,080
22 "	RAWALPINDI		16,619
29 "	DELTA	MOOLTAN	20,847
5 June	CHINA		7,952
12 "	RAZMAK	MALWA	10,941
19 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
26 "	RAZMAK	MALWA	20,837
3rd July	MOREA		10,918
10 "	RAZMAK	MANTUA	10,902
17 "	RAJPUTANA		16,608
24 "	RAZMAK	NALDERA	15,993
31st "	RAWALPINDI		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK	RANPURA	16,608
14 "	CHINA		7,952
21st "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,627
28 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,080
11 "	KASHMIR		8,983
18 "	DEVANHA	MOOLTAN	20,847
25 "	RAJPUTANA		16,608
2nd Oct.	RAZMAK	MALWA	10,941
9 "	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 "	RAZMAK	MALWA	20,837
23rd "	RANPURA		16,608
30 "	RAZMAK	MOREA	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13 "	RAZMAK	NALDERA	15,993
20 "	RANCHI		10,450
27 "	RAZMAK	MANTUA	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,608
11 "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,627
18 "	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,080

Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 5th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea return £165
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. £190
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
15th May	DURENDA	7,241
13th July	MANORA	7,888
22nd "	MERKARA	8,789
12th August	MANELA	8,362
2nd Sept.	DUMANA	8,441

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamers.	China & Japan
14th May	JEYPORE	China & Japan
16th "	ATLANTIC MARU	China & Japan
22nd June	DELTA	China & Japan
	connecting at Colombo with	
	NARKUNDA	For Australia
12th Oct.	DEVANHA	China & Japan

* Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date	Steamers.	China & Japan
12th May	BAMORA	Bombay via Karachi and P. Gulf
12th "	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa
14th "	VARELA	Bombay via Karachi.
16th "	BANDRA	Bombay via Karachi & P. Gulf

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday. Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bombay.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
YAMAGATA M.	3807	30 April	12 May
*TAMBA MARU	5845	4 May	17 May
*MURORAN M.	5374	19 May	25 May
*AWA MARU	5028	28 May	11 June
*GOSHA MARU	6785	2	2 June
*SADO MARU	5898	28 June	12 July

*Passenger Steamers. x For Tuticorin.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000

Paid-up Capital 100,000,000

Reserve Fund 88,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Karachi	Singapore
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyon	Shanghai
Changshun	Mandarin	Singapore
Darwin	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hankow	New York	Sydney
Harbin	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hongkong	Osaka	Tokyo
Honolulu	Peking	Tsukuba
Kai Yuen	Rangoon	Tsingtau
	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostok

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIU,

Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England).

HEAD OFFICE:

4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Ankara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahia	Karachi
Bombay	Madras
Calcutta	Mosul

Authorized Capital £2,000,000

Paid-up Capital £1,000,000

Reserve Fund £ 800,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Cornet of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,

Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000

Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000

Reserved Fund Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:

MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehabana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Potlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amroli, Kalol and Kadi.

DIRECTORS:

Lalubhai Samaldas, Esq., C.I.E., (Chairman).

Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Hari.

Sheth Durgadas Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).

Bhaakarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Chief Justice, Bhavnagar).

Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).

Anant Narayan Datar Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M., (Column Sar Sulha Baroda State).

Rao Sahab Harilal Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).

Major R. S. Parah (Khangli Kanbhari, Baroda State).

Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 1/2 per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,

General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1896

Capital Authorized 1,00,00,000

Capital Issued 50,00,000

Capital Subscribed 50,00,000

Capital Paid up to 31-12-25 30,84,870

Reserve Fund upto 31-12-25 25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Amritsar Hoshiarpur | Multan City || Alahabad | Hyderabad | Montgomery |
Amritsar	(Sind)	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa	City Jullundur	Montgomery
Amballa	Cant Jammu	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Peshawar
Cawnpore	Karachi	Cant.
Calcutta	Kanpur	Patna
Dalhi	Lahore City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Jhang	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	(Maghiana)	Sargodha
Gujranwala	Ludhiana	Shikot City.
Gojra	Ludhiana	Simsa
Hafizabad	Meerut City	Srinagar

LONDON AGENTS:—

THE MIDLAND BANK LTD

AMERICAN AGENTS:—

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

B. J. KHANNA,

Manager.

Gascon House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR

New Business 1923 — Rs. 59,04,000.
" " 1924 — Rs. 62,93,500.
" " 1925 — Rs. 67,25,500.

LATEST SCHEME OF ASSURANCE AT LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

IDEAL GUARANTEED OPTION POLICY Triple Benefit).

Please send for particulars to:—

BRANCH SECRETARY of the Company,

ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Great Eastern Life ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

INCORPORATED IN S. S.

An Eastern Co. for the People of the East.

Automatic Non-Forfeiture. Total & Permanent Disability clause.

BIG BONUSES.

Funds invested in India.

AGENTS WANTED:

BOMBAY BRANCH, 50/52, Church Gate Street, Fort.

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Shareholders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID NEARLY Rs. 4,50,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS

CLASSIFIED ADVERTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No." must be given. Department "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Competent WEAVING MASTER for up-country Mill. Experienced men need apply with testimonials, stating terms, immediately, to Box No. 1358, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R3126

WANTED—Experienced COMPOUNDERS. Apply KEMP & CO., LTD., Charni Road.

A R3137

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station-Master's Classes. Particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. MORSE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI.

A R2874

WANTED—MEN, everywhere, to earn Rs. 60 weekly at home. Full detail and working plan sent for 5 annas stamp. Apply BUSINESS STANDARDS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.

A R3044

WANTED—An experienced UNDERGRADUATE strong in Urdu, Persian and Gujarati, expert in games, specially cricket, for the Post of the HEADMASTER of a Middle School. Pay Rs. 60 to Rs. 75, according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 1670, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A C26598

WANTED—Respectable gentlemen as CHIEF AGENTS, who can introduce good business for the Districts of Khandesh, Berar, Nagpur, Jabalpur and Maharashtra, and Native States in Central India and Kathiawar. Apply with testimonials and stating experience to THE ASIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

A26572

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

MANGO AND LITCHI FRUITS—BIG SIZE rose scented Lichios 400 Rs. 4/; 800 Rs. 7/8; BOMBAY, Lengra mangoes 100 Rs. 9/; 50 Rs. 5/; Packing, freight extra, price with order. Send one anna stamp for a catalogue of the grafts. SUPERINTENDENT, BEHAR FRUIT STORES, No. 22, Darbhanga (Behar).

F R3115

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.

"Bombay Chronicle"
"Jews St." Fort Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE ELCO HEALTH THERMAE INSTITUTE Means "VENETIAN BATHS" FOR HEALTH, POWER, BEAUTY. Attended by Nurse. 200, New Queen's Road, opposite French Motor Coy., Bombay.

INQUIRIES regarding Gold Thread is cordially solicited. Write to Box No. 1368, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

T R3158

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

LETTER HEADS—Latest American fashions, printed with American Types Design Book free. TAJ PRINTING WORKS, opp. Hongkong Bank, Churchgate Street.

L R3150

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—Lathes 10in. by 10 feet, 10in. by 16 feet, 9in. by 8 feet, 6/8in. Punching and Shearing; 14 No. Disintegrator; Stones Polishing Machine; 4in. and 8in. Suction Cameron Donkey Pumps, 10, 15, 20 B.H.P. Crossley Crane Engines, all second-hand as new overhauled. Prices moderate. M. R. DIN SHAH & CO., Apollo Street, Bombay. Inquiries solicited for any kind of new and second-hand machinery.

K

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS—New Fox Standard Typewriters, Rs. 290 only. Original price Rs. 450. Few left. Unique opportunity to secure a high grade standard typewriter at this low price. Corona Four (Four bank keyboard) Rs. 225. Corona Improved model Rs. 195. Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay, Estd. 1903.

W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—New York No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60; Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75; Remington 10, Rs. 185 to 200; Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujarati Roma 120, Mahatma 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 81223.

N

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTE. Established 1896. The most oldest and successful institution of nearly 25 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bona-fide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand, Speed Classes, Book-keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Taught imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS TALDAS, Princes Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTE, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros., near Bhuleswar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., (late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution) Concession to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE offers sound coaching (personal and through post) for the Corporation of Accounts. Specialised Banking, Secretarial Practice, London Chamber of Commerce and other Exams. Nearly two thousand youths successfully coached up in 21 years. Enrol now for the new term commencing from 11th June, 1926. GUARANTEE TO COACH UNTIL SUCCESSFUL. Most moderate fees. For new Prospectus, call or write to the Principal, Bhesania Bldg. 172, Hornby Road, Bombay.

M

MATRICULATION ENGLISH taught by Post. Particulars from Post Box 20, Poona Cantonment.

R3091

CLASSES IN SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING are conducted under Expert supervision at moderate fees. Join today CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Churchgate Street.

M R3143

SHORTHAND Learn this wonderful system at your own home by POST. Only 12 Easy Lessons. Latest Speed Record 300 Words in one minute.

English Degrees and Diplomas are awarded. SLAON-DUPOYAN Shorthand books always in stock. Full particulars free from the Sole Headquarters in India—THE INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, BATALA (Punjab).

4th May 1926

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public. Notifications are Published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

JAMSHEDPUR TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

APPLICATIONS are invited from students desirous of studying metallurgy at the Jamshedpur Technical Institute. Not more than 24 admissions are made each year, and of these, provided candidates with the required qualifications are for becoming 10 must be students, who are natives of, or domiciled in Bihar and Orissa. 5 from Bengal of whom 3 will be Hindus and 2 non-Hindus, and 3 from the Punjab.

A combined theoretical and practical three years' course is given at the Institute and the Works in the metallurgy of Iron and Steel. During the training each student will be allowed a monthly stipend of Rs. 60. On completion of the course, successful students may be required to enter into an agreement to serve the Tata Iron and Steel Company for five years, in which case they will be given a position in the Works on a salary of not less than Rs. 200 per month. The minimum qualification required is the Intermediate Science or Engineering of a recognised University or the Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination, and the subjects passed must include Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. Students who have passed the Final Examination of the Mechanical, Electrical or the Mining Classes of the Bengal Engineering College are also eligible for admission. Candidates must be under 22 years of age on November 1st, 1926, be of sound physique, and have perfect eyesight. Those selected will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications will be received by the Director of the Technical Institute at Jamshedpur up to the 20th June 1926. Candidates should state, their age, academic qualifications with subjects passed and division, the province from which they come, weight in lbs., height, abdomen and chest measurements. Preference will be given to those who possess the following average figures and have passed the E.S.C. at the age of 13 in the 1st or 2nd division. Any applicant making a false statement will be disqualified.

Weight 140 lbs.
Height 5 feet 7 inches.
Chest expanded 36 inches.
Chest expansion 2 inches at least.
Abdomen 27 inches.

Originals of certificates must not be sent and are not required unless requested. Application forms and other papers will be despatched only to candidates who appear to have some prospects of admission.

C26599

MANGALORE MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Revenue Officer. Pay Rs. 150-5-0 annual plus cycle allowance Rs. 5. Cash security for Rs. 1,000 with two personal securities for Rs. 1,000 each, has to be furnished. Selected candidate will be on probation for one year. Applications with particulars as to age, qualifications and past experience, etc., should reach the Chairman by 31st May, 1926, and the successful candidate should be prepared to join duty on 1st July, 1926.

CHAIRMAN, M.C.
Municipal Office,
Mangalore, L-5-26.

C26581

NOTICE.

THE National Medical College, (99) Lamington Road, Bombay 11) will REOPEN on the 1st June, 1926.

Candidates seeking admission must have passed the Matriculation of the Bombay University or an equivalent examination of other recognised Universities. There will be 50 vacancies only for the first year classes.

Applications will be accepted up to 10th June, 1926. The application forms can be obtained at the office during office hours or can be sent by post, provided a duly stamped envelope bearing the student's address is enclosed. All applications should be accompanied by University Examination Certificate (which will be returned) and should be addressed to the Principal and handed over to the Secretary in office or sent by Registered Post.

The following fees are payable during the Course:—
(1) Admission fee of Rs. 5.
(2) Term fee of Rs. 5.
(3) Association fee of Rs. 5.
All fees will have to be paid on the day of admission.

R. B. BHADKANKAR,
Principal,
National Medical College,
4th May 1926.

C26593

PUBLIC NOTICES.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.
WANTED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Manager for the above Gymkhana and should be submitted to the undersigned before 22nd May, 1926. Applicants must be conversant with outdoor games, possess general knowledge of office work and should state their qualifications and previous experience, if any.

P. R. DALVIE,
Jt. Hon. Secretary.

Kennedy Sea-Face,
Bombay, 7th May, 1926.

R3141

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1696 of 1924.

LUDHA DEVRAJ, a firm, and others Plaintiffs,

versus

MAHOMEDALLY ABDUL HUSSEIN GORIWALLA Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 24th day of November, 1925, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of June, 1926, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Santa Cruz, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Bombay Suburban, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon under Entry No. 511 of the Register of Mutations in the name of Mahomedally Abdul Husseini Goriwalla, bearing the following Survey No., area and assessment.

Serial No.	Survey	Plot	Area	Assessment
1	111	9	141	3-0-0
2	111	10	64	1-1-0
3	111	10	64	1-1-0
4	127	13	82	11-0-0

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. AMIN & DESAI, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovesaid, at No. 77, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,

Commissioner.

C2661

HIGH COURT

O. O. C. J.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

Suit No. 1236/24235 of 1925.

ABDUL HUSSEIN KARIM BHAI Plaintiff.

versus

ALLA RAKHIABAI, wife of Karimbhai Sulemanji Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a warrant of sale of immovable property, dated the 17th day of March, 1926, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the plaintiff all the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the following property:

SCHEDULE.

SECONDLY—Pieces of land of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Baba Dhaboo Street, within the Fort, admeasurement 143 square yards, said piece of land forms part of large piece of land, bearing Collector's former No. 2713 and 2786, New Nos. 739, 801, 2937 and 2914, New Nos. 7983, 8693 and 9782 and 9810, Old Survey Nos. 1455, 1464, 1456 and 1435, New Survey Nos. 1505 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 9608 and 9609 of Bhuleswar Division and Municipal C. Ward No. 6263 Street No. 83.

SECOND—Piece of land of quit and ground rent tenure, situate at Baba Dhaboo Street, admeasurement 110 square yards, Collector's Old No. 2645, New No. 9653, Old Survey No. 1447, New Survey 4596 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 9608 and 9609 of Bhuleswar Division Municipal C. Ward No. 6263, Street No. 79-31.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovesaid property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 4th day of June, 1926, lodge in my office a statement, verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 4th day of May, 1926.

(Sd.) EDWIN GELLET.

Assistant Commissioner.

C26601

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3778 of 1924.

WASANTRAO VINAYAK KATVI Plaintiff.

vs.

ESUFALLI MAHOMEDALLY and others Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing the 11th day of December, 1925, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 11th day of June, 1926, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground described in the last Conveyance as Khoti land with the messuage tenement and building standing thereon, formerly admeasuring 4,420 square yards or thereabouts but now after a portion acquired for the road purposes believed to admeasure 3430 square yards or thereabouts little more or less situate, lying and being at Ville Parle, formerly Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, now in Bombay Suburban District, registered under Serial No. 15, Pot No. 1 and bearing Entry No. 1390 and Survey No. 16, Pot No. 1 and bearing Entry No. 1900, formerly in the registration District of Thana and Sub-District of Bandra, now in Bombay Suburban District and bounded formerly as follows:—On the North by the property of Rajaram Tookaram, on the South by a Gown or public passage, on the East partly by a Gown or public passage and partly by the property of Rajaram Tukaram and on the West by a public passage and beyond it by the B.E. and C.I. Railway line and now as follows on the East by the land of being Plot No. 241 in the New Scheme and on the North, South and West by the public Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovesaid, at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,

Commissioner.

C26604

PRESENT: B. KUNWAR BAHADUR SAHIB JUDGE OF SMALL COURT BIJNOR

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

(Order 5, Rules 1 and 5.)

In the Court of Munsiff at Bijnor, District Bijnor.

Suit No. 26 of 1926.

CH. SHEO SINGH, S/o Ch. Peram Singh, caste Jat, resident of Mauza Mastafabad, Pergana Basta Plaintiff.

versus

ALI MOHAMAD and others Defendants.

To

ALI MOHAMAD, S/o Jani, caste weaver, dwelling at Lohachal, Bombay (P. O. Lohachal).

WHEREAS Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for damages for Rs. 450, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court, in person, or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the 31st day of May, 1926, at 10 a.m. o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim; and you are directed to produce on that day all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 7th day of May, 1926.

RAM SARUP,

Munsif.

8-5-26.

NOTICE—Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can, have a summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call on the witness to produce, on applying to the Court and on depositing the necessary expenses.

2.—If you admit the claim, you should pay the money into Court together with costs of the suit, to avoid execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both.

C26602

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for laying down 6" and 3" C. I. Water Mains, length about 850 and 3,670 running feet respectively, under traffic roads. Further particulars to be obtained from the Municipal Office, Thana. Tenders should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th instant.

V. R. NACHANE,

Chairman,

Managing Committee,

City Municipality, Thana.

Municipal Office,

Thana, 7th May, 1926.

C26603

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CULTIVATING GROUND, CUTTING GRASS AND DRAWING TODDY FROM TREES, ETC., FOR THE PERIOD OF ONE YEAR.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th May, 1926 sell by Public Auction at 9 a.m. (B.T.) at New Catchra Siding, near Mahalaxmi Station, the rights of cultivating ground, cutting grass and drawing toddy from the following places:—

Cutting grass from Antop Hill. New Mahomedan Cemetery, Open drain on Clerk Road from the Race Course Stables, from the banks commencing from the Race Course Stables on Clerk Road to the Pumping Station at Love Grove, from Haines Road Cemetery, etc.

Right of drawing Toddy for one year:—Old burial ground at Haines Road.

The right of cultivating and cutting grass for one year:—Arthur Road, North-West Flats, Main Drain lying between Arthur Road and Flats North-West of Arthur Road, Old Burial Ground at Haines Road, Open drain and to the west of Improvement Trust plot on Clerk Road.

Right of gathering and collecting fruits from the trees in the compound of Turner Sanatorium, Bhoiwada, Parol.

For further particulars apply to the Municipal Commissioner's Office or the Superintendent's Office, North Brook Gardens, or to the undersigned.

C26604

AUCTION SALE OF NEW YACHT HULL.

Under instructions from N. H. Moss, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 5491 of 1922 (The Bank of Morvi vs. Doolabidas Ratnaji Mistry), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on TUESDAY, the 18th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

One New Yacht Hull.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE
COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IM-
MOVABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT
2ND PATHAN STREET, OUT OF FORT
BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
will by order of Mr. Dewakdas Laljee
Saraya and Bai Dewakbai, wife of Dewa-
kadas Laljee Saraya, the Mortgagees and
on account and at the risk of Varjandas
Harkisondas and Narotundas Harkisondas
the Mortgagees and in pursuance of the
power of sale given to the mortgagees under
the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 4th
May, 1923, sell by Public Auction on FRI-
DAY, the 14th May, 1926, of 4.30 p.m.
(S.T.) the undermentioned property on the
premises.

All that piece or parcel of quit ground
rent land or ground with the messuage
tenement or dwelling house standing thereon,
situate at 2nd Pathan Street, in the Re-
gistration Sub-District of Bombay in the
Island of Bombay, containing by admea-
surement 78 2/9 square yards or there-
abouts and registered in the books of the
Collector of Land Revenue under Old No.
2195, New No. 9273, Old Survey No. 1/400,
400, New Survey No. 5009 and in the Books
of the Collector of Municipal Rates and
Taxes under C. Ward No. 7870 and Street
No. 47-49 and Cadestral No. 3917 of Blu-
eshwar division and bounded as follows
that is to say, on or towards the East by
the Sweepers' passage, on or towards the
West by the 2nd Pathan Street aforesaid,
on or towards the North by the house of
Narhari Damodar Dhanve and on or to-
wards the South by the house of Shetiba
Kashiba Gajwad and are now occupied by
the Mortgagees tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of
sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and De-
vasdas, attorneys for the Mortgagees at their
Office 31, Nambhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay,
or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

HEADACHE

Neuralgia and all nerve pains promptly
yield to the action of Phenalgin. A few
doses reduce blood pressure and tran-
quillise the nervous system, with the
result that all nerve pains disappear.

PHENALGIN
CONQUEROR OF PAIN

As prompt and certain in action
and, as it causes no depression, no
craving nor any other after effects,
it is absolutely safe in use. It has
been prescribed by doctors for over
twenty-five years.

Supplied in bottles containing 30 x 5 grs.
tablets, with full directions, by all Chemists.
SOLE AGENTS
E. T. PEARSON & CO., LTD.,
Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, ENGLAND.



That needless pain.

Don't let it continue! That
crippling pain in the back is
gradually wearing you out. Why
put up with such misery? Why
not seek the cause?

Most likely, your kidneys are at
fault. That dull, unceasing back-
ache is often Nature's first warning
of kidney complaint. Soon, other
warnings follow, such as dizziness,
headaches, urinary troubles, knife-
like pains when you stoop or lift,
nervousness, rheumatic twinges,
gravel and dropsical swellings.

Neglected kidneys go from bad to
worse, and there is risk of chronic
kidney disease. Give help to
your kidneys without delay.
Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.
This special kidney medicine is
widely recommended for relieving,
and preventing, kidney trouble.
It has stood the test of public
opinion for over fifty years. An
occasional course of Doan's will
save you from kidney disorder.

AMUSEMENTS.

SPECIAL ALL-COMEDY

Programme
TO TICKLE YOUR FUNNY BONE
WHIRLWINDS OF FUN!
TWO REEL MIRTH PROVOKERS
"OUR GANG"

In their latest comedy, filled with smiles,
giggles and roars of laughter.

"RIDERS OF THE PURPLE
COWS"

featuring RALPH GRAVES
The last word in Mirth Productions.
AN EXPLOSION OF LAUGHS.

"THE CAT'S MEOW"

featuring HARRY LANGDON
The Cheshire Cat grins but there are roars
of laughter in "The Cat's Meow"
CAT CALLS OF MIRTH!

"FROZEN HEARTS"

featuring STAN LAUREL
A rib-tickling travesty on "Enemies of Women"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

The World's latest news in Pictures.
TIME 6, 8 & 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-30 and 9-45.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

"THE GOLD RUSH"

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

WROTE THE STORY
DIRECTED THE FILMS

AND

FEATURED HIMSELF:

THE GOLD RUSH.

IN

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.

ANNETTE KELLERMAN

The Modern Venus in

"VENUS OF THE

SOUTH SEAS"

Story of Girls and Pearls, Love and

Adventure and Mermaids of the South Seas.

AND

PLASTIGRAM

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.

JACKIE COOGAN

THE BOY OF THE CENTURY

IN

"LITTLE ROBINSON CRUSOE"

The Picture of all centuries

Adventures, thrills and sensations, etc.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI

Will open

The First Performance of their NEW DRAMA!

"MENAKA"

By Mr. K. P. KHADILKER (Editor, Navakal)

on THURSDAY, 13th May 1926 at 3-15 P. M. (S.T.)

and on SATURDAY, 14th May at 3-15 P. M.

SUNDAY, 16th May at 3-15 P. M.

MATINEE PERFORMANCES

AT

RIPON THEATRE.

Tickets can be had at the Ripon Theatre daily from 8 to 11 in the Morning.

Book Your Seats Immediately!

GRANT ROAD,

Book Your Seats Immediately!

Book Your Seats Immediately!

Book Your Seats Immediately!

Book Your Seats Immediately!

AMUSEMENTS.

Amazing Romance
Astounding Adventure

He hurled
the firebrand
into the
mouth of the
monster.

THE LOST
WORLD

COMING NEXT WEEK

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

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SHARE MARKET.

May 11.

To-day market opened at about the clos-
ing quotations, and having no material
change in rates ruled steadily for some time;
as there being very little "outside" busi-
ness, and more sellers than buyers, the
market eased and before some time at the
close "Bear" appeared and sold some scrips.
B. Dyeing and Fertilizer market "at once"
gave way to the points. The undertone of
the market is dull and unhealthy in the
absence of buyers. B. Dyeing opened at
883/12 and gave down to 871/4 and closed
at 873/12. Fertilizer opened 881/4, touching
882/8, eased to 825, closed at 826/4. New
Great opened at 313/14, gave down to
308/12. Century gave little fluctuations
opened 360 closed 357-8.

Banks—Imperial Bank were done at
1585 and Contributors were in good demand
closed at 420. Central Bank quoted at 23/12.
India Bank at 76/12. Andhra Valley Power
steadily at 692/8 and Tata Power at 420.
Tata second preference is easy and business
done at 40 there seems some proffering
in this section 3 1/2 per cent. G. Paper
opened at 77 1/8 declined to 76 1/2 closed
at 77 June settlement, 1945/55 have little
business closed 107/8. The undertone of
G. P. seems somewhat easier.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up Last Quotations

	Rs.	Divid	Rs.
Bank of India	50	2 1/2	76-12 X D
Baroda	50	4	77-8 X D
Central Co-operative	50	7 1/2	82
Central	25	1 1/2	23-12 X D
Eastern	50	5	90-0-0 77-1/2 X D
Imperial	500	40	1685
Imperial Contributory	125	10	420
Union	2	—	3-8

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundt	10	—	10-5
Central India Mining	10	4 1/2	22-8 X D
Indian Cement Co.	350	—	36-4
Katni Cement Co.	150	—	47-8
Katni Cement D.	40	—	140
Punjab Cement Co.	10	—	3
Shivajipur	10	Y 7 3/4	37 X D

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Electric	500	11 p.o.	860 X
Amritsar Patta	100	10 p.o.	113
Central Provins	100	7 1/2 p.o.	115
Dhrol Baramati	100	6 p.o.	88 X D
Guzerat	100	5 p.o.	83
Hoshapur Doab	100	5 p.o.	90
Larkana	100	5 p.o.	76
Jandri Bhop	80	5 p.o.	78
Pachora Jammur	100	5 p.o.	77 X D
Sara Srajanj	100	5 p.o.	92
Salkot Narwal	100	5 p.o.	98
Sind Light	100	5 p.o.	122
Tapti Valley	800	8 p.o.	600 X D
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.o.	69

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Nav-	250	—	168-12
gation O.	—	—	—
Bombay Steam Nav-	250	—	235
gation P.	—	—	—
Sandie Steam	30	—	0-14-8-11

ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKING

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.o.	73
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	—	602 1/2
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	—	940
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	115
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.o.	64
Karachi Electricity	100	8	92
Turat Electricity	100	—	60
Tata Hydro-Elec O.	1,000	40	945
Tata Hydro-Elec P.	1,000	7 p.o.	910
Tata Power O.	1,000	—	417-8
Tata Power P.	1,000	—	650

PRESS COMPANIES

Abhari	500	—	250
Fort	475	—	175
Harvey & Subapathy	500	20-35	925 X D
Indian Cotton	125	20	217 1/2
Manmad Manufacturing	250	—	215
New Bhar	500	80	820 X D
New East India	1,000	—	1100 X D
Now Motuall P.	400	40	610
New Prince of Wales	600	61	740
Volokant U.K.	500	40	675 X D

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown	100	—	153-12
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	—	12
B. Burma T. Corpora-	125	7-8	501-4
tion Ltd.	—	—	—
B. Burma T. Corpora-	50	5	133-12
tion New	10	6-6	10-8
Burma Corporation	80	4-12	47
Bombay Uganda	—	—	—
British Burma Petro-	—	—	—
leum	—	—	—
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	—	192
Just Engineering	50	7-8	73 X D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.o.	312-8
New Union Floor Mills	100	—	30
Port Danning	1,000	50	650
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	—	90
Tata Iron Ref.	100	—	40-8
Tata Iron Deid.	30	—	43-12
Tata Iron and Steel Co	—	—	—
O.	75	—	119-8
hacker	—	—	—
ephone	50	1-1/2	19

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8 0-4 0	4-13	
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100- ..	12	
Joint Engineering	50 ..	30	x 1
Mekong	100 30 p.a.	312 8	
New Union Floor Mills	100 30		
Port Penning	1,000 50	650	
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100 ..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. Iss.	150 6 p.c.y	123	
Tata Iron Pref.	100 ..	40 8	
Tata Iron Defd.	30 ..	43 12	
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75 ..	119 8	
hae ker	50 ..	125	
ephone	60 1y.	19	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India	50 22-5	700	
Jupiter	15 ..	3 10	
New India	25 1y	17 6	
Oriental Life	50 30 p.c.	800	
Vulcan	10 0-0 2 10		

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mr. Jayakar's lecture on "Responsive Co-operation," Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle, 9 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 13.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 15.

The s. s. Razmak with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m. connecting s. s. Macdonia at Aden.

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION AND "VOTERS' ORGANISATION."

Under the auspices of the above Association, Mr. M. R. Jayakar will deliver a public lecture on "Responsive Co-operation and Voters' Organisations" in the Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle, at 9 p.m. to-day (Wednesday).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from Bombay of the 1st instant, arrived at Port Said at 7-30 p.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 12-30 a.m. the following day.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of Indian Music (Gramophone Records) will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. Call Sign 2 F.V. Wave-length 387 Metres.

YOUTH LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Principal C. S. Trilokker, M.A. of the Madanapalle University will give a talk at the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, opposite China Bazaar, Back Road, to-morrow (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DIST CONFERENCE

It has been decided to hold the Third Bombay Suburban District Conference at Vile Parle on the 22nd and 23rd instant. Members of the Reception Committee will be enrolled on payment of Rs. 2, and Delegates to the said Conference will be admitted on payment of Rs. 1. Prominent leaders of the country are expected to attend and to deliver lectures on various problems of the present-day politics.

Persons sympathising with this Conference can become members of the Reception Committee on payment of Rs. 2. All members of the various Congress Committees in this District are entitled to attend this Conference as Delegates. The public are requested to help in making the Conference a success.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, May 11.

The weather is disturbed over the whole of Northern and Central India where on account of widespread rain the temperature is markedly below normal.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Chota Nagpur, East and North Punjab and local in Tenasserim, North Bengal, the West United Provinces, the South-West Punjab, the North-West Frontier Provinces, Sind, West Rajputana, Central India, the East-West Central Provinces, Hyderabad, and the Madras Deccan.

A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, East United Provinces, Kashmir, North-East Baluchistan and East Rajputana.

Chief amounts are:—Sibsagar one inch, Gauhati one and a half, Silerh three-quarters, Hissar one and a half, Montgomery a half, Harnai three-quarters, Jubulpore one and a half, Seoni one, Nizamabad one and a half, Bellary a half. Another western disturbance is affecting Persia.

Forecast:—Extension into South Bengal. Earthquake report:—Earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about one thousand and one hundred miles away was recorded by the Simla seismographs at thirteen hours fifty-three minutes yesterday. The shock was felt at Dibrugarh.—A. P.

CONGRATULATIONS TO H. I. M. REZA SHAH.

REPLIES FROM TEHRAN.

In reply to the congratulatory cables sent by Mr. Shostry, Anjuman-e-Mavaddat, and the Iran League, the following wires were received:—

(1) From Teheran to the Persian Consul (Bombay) and Mr. Shostry:—
"Your cable of congratulations has been the cause of rejoicing to His Imperial Majesty's heart."—Tymurtash Chamberlane to His Imperial Majesty Reza Shah.

(2) From Teheran to Anjuman-e-Mavaddat, Bombay, through Mr. M. J. Shostry:—

"The expression of sentiment and congratulation of the Association which was founded by Mirza Zainul Abedin Hekmat reached the holy dust of His Imperial Majesty's feet. May our soul be sacrificed to him, and have been the object of his attention."—Behrami Chief of the Office of His Imperial Majesty's Private Secretary.

(3) From Teheran to Mr. Mahomed Jaffer Shostry, Bombay:—

"The word of congratulation from the meeting of Iranians has reached the noble blessed dust of the feet of His Imperial Majesty, and has been the object of His Imperial Majesty's special attention. May our sole be sacrificed to him!"—Tymurtash Chamberlane to His Imperial Majesty Reza Shah.

(4) From Teheran to Anjuman-e-Mavaddat, Bombay:—

"Telegram of congratulation, from the Anjuman-e-Mavaddat, of the auspicious occasion has been recorded by the Government."—The Chamberlane to H. I. M. Reza Shah Pehlavi.

REPLY TO CEYLON PARSEIS.

The following reply has been received from His Imperial Majesty Reza Shah of Persia for the congratulatory telegram sent to him by the Ceylon Parsee Anjuman on the 26th April:—

"Rustomjee Munchejee, Colombowalla, Colombo.

"Please inform Anjuman of His Imperial Majesty's appreciation for good wishes expressed."—Behrami, Chief of His Imperial Majesty's Private Chancery.

THROWN OUT OF A TRAIN.

A fatal accident occurred to a Hindu teacher at Khadi station of G. I. P. Railway while standing near the door of the railway train while it was in motion.

Mr. Pralhad Vishnu Kadusker, the victim, was travelling with his brother named Ramchandra on Saturday last. While the train was still in motion, Ramchandra opened the door and Mr. Pralhad was thrown off to the platform by a sudden jerk. The train passed over him and his left leg was cut off. He was taken to Kalyan Hospital and thence to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Ramnath Jawarwal, a cashier of Mr. Birmadata Premasukhdas, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 6,618-6-3.

The accused, it appeared, had absconded on April 30 and on examination of accounts it was ascertained that cash on hand was short by Rs. 6,618-6-3. A gold kanthi was also found missing. When arrested on Monday the gold kanthi and Rs. 146 were recovered from the accused. The accused had also, it was alleged, sent some money to Jaora State.

His Worship remanded the accused in police custody.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ended the 8th instant the total mortality was 55, less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 23.17. These figures compare favourably with those for the 19th week of 1925 when the mortality was 613 and death-rate 25.31 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1921-1925, when the average mortality was 771 and death-rate 22.89.

Out of the total deaths, 130 were among infants under one year of age; 18 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city. Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 24 attacks (including 1 imported from Gwalior State) and 19 deaths. Plague caused 1 attack and 1 death.

The number of live-births registered during the week was 404 and compares favourably with that for the 19th week of 1925, when the figure was 339 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1921-1925), viz., 340.

H. H. the Raja of Baria, Kumar Shri Naharsinhji of Baria, Mr. M. Webb and Mrs. C. W. A. Turner dined at Government House, Mahabeshwar, on Monday, the 10th May.

MANG GARUDIES.

MR. JHABWALLA EXPLAINS

Mr. Jhabwala desires to state that in his attempts to explain to the public the actual condition of the poor Criminal Tribes of Bombay he has insisted on attack upon the officers in charge of the Criminal Tribes Department, nor upon the Hindu Mahasabha. He has respect for Mr. O. H. B. Starte, the head of the above Department, and his work and has no intention to interfere with the religious prejudices of the Criminal Tribes, but his primary object is to better the social, moral and economic condition of a fallen class of people, whom no one seems to care for.

Mr. Starte in the course of his correspondence to Mr. Jhabwala writes as follows:—"I quite agree that compulsion to change a person's religion is bad; but as far as I am aware no compulsion to do this is used in any of our settlements. There are 11 Government Settlements in this Presidency. Most of these are under the control of Hindus or Mohammedans. If you will kindly give the names of any persons in mission-controlled settlements who wish to be in one of the Government settlements under a Hindu or Mohammedan manager, I will gladly arrange for their transfer to such settlement."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 11.
Garada, Partridge, Rangoon.
Karoo, Baker, New York.
Port Sea, Sanbidge, Akrah.

DEPARTURES.

May 12.
Homestead, Chapman, Calcutta.
Aristo, Biggins, Hull.
Cleanthis, Vtjitis, Colombo.
Bamora, Rowe, Bureh.
Karagola, Oliver, Durban.
Yamagato Maru, Dose, Kobe.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, May 11.)

ALEXANDRIA DOCK.

1 Clan Chattan, 2500, Malabar Coast, 15/5, J. Finlay and Co.
2 Rawalpindi, 9416, London, 22/5, M. M. and Co.
3 Tamba Maru 3553 Japan 17/5 N. Y. Kaisha.
4 Karagola, 3647, Zanzibar, 12/5, M. M. & Co.
5 Karroo, Colombo, 15/5, F. F. Campbell and Co.
6 Elysia, 4211, Liverpool, 21/5, Graham's Trading Co.
7 Crostafels, 3080, Karachi, N.F., L. Edwards Ltd.
8 Aquileia, 4201, Genoa, 15/5, L. T. & M. Italiana.
9 Delta, 4789, Japan, 29/5, M. M. and Co.
12 C/Agra 3118, N.F., F. F. Campbell and Co.
13 Jeypore, 3200, Japan, 12/5, M. M. & Co.
14 Durenda, 4450, Karachi, N.F., M. M. and Co.
17 Kieldrecht 3898 Antwerp 13/5, Graham's Tdg. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Swazi 3174 Dunkirk 13/5, K. Nixon & Co.
2 Geronia, 3313, Karachi, 17/5, L. Tries-tino and M. L.
4 Bamora, 1877, P. Gulf, 12/5, M. M. and Co.
6 Ariosto, 2768, Hull, 11/5, J. Finlay and Co.
7 Ahmedi, 1331, P. Gulf, 12/5, Assam and Co.
8 Atlantic Maru, 4254, N.F., N.F., M. M. and Co. (P. and O.).
15 Bandra, 1877, P. Gulf, 19/5, M. M. and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Yamagata Maru, 2322, Kobe, 12/5, N. Y. Kaisha.
B Gazana, 3191, Calcutta, N.F., M. M. and Co.
C/R Homestead 4122 Colombo 10/5 Volkart Bros.
D/E Nurjehan, 3379, Colombo, N.F., T. Morrison and Co.
F Alavi 2157 Jeddah 10/5 T. Morrison and Co.
G Jamnagar, 278, Jamnagar, 11/5, L. Naranyee.
H Conculim, 106, M. Coast, 11/5, M. H. Mahatma.
K Hatipari, 4593, N. F. N. F. M. M. and Co.
L/M Akbar, 2492, N. F. 12/5, T. Morrison and Co.
M Homefield, N.F., N.F., M. M. and Co.
N Laxmi, 124, M. Coast, 10/5, R. Assaria and Co.

WORLD MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

A crowded meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay was held on Tuesday night at Northbrook Gardens, Grant Road, Bombay, when the delegates to the World Muslim Conference, Mecca, including Moulana Mahmood Ali, Kifayatullah, Sulaiman Nadvi and Shabir Ahmed addressed on the forthcoming World Muslim Conference, and the last special sessions of the Khilafat Conference. The proceedings commenced at 11 p.m., i.e., nearly two hours later than the stated time and the meeting had not concluded when our representative left it at 1.15 a.m. this morning. A fuller report will appear in our next issue.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, May 11.
Brass, English 3/4 57 8 0
Brass, English 1 58 0 0
Brass, English 1 56 12 0
Brass, English 1 56 12 0
Brass, English 1 56 12 0
Brass, English 2 56 12 0
Brass, German 2 56 8 0
Brass, German 2 55 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, May 11.
Copper, French 1 57 8 0
Copper, French 2 59 0 0
Copper, German 1 59 0 0
Copper, German 1 59 0 0
Panchteka Joint 23 4 0
Copper English Bars 52 0 0
Brass Bars 41 0 0
Pat Klai 88 8 0
Lead Rangooni 24 8 0
Lead Count 23 0 0
Koger Brass Metal 1 53 8 0
Koger Brass Metal 1 53 8 0
Koger Brass Metal 1 53 8 0
German Copper 1 53 8 0
German Copper 1 53 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA JAPAN YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, May 11.
Shapurji No. 64 0 7 0
Finix No. 64 0 7 0
Kilachand No. 84 0 7 0
David No. 104 0 9 0
Shapurji No. 104 0 8 0
Tricumdas No. 104 0 8 0
Currimbooy No. 124 0 9 0
Tricumdas No. 124 0 9 0
Kilachand No. 144 0 9 0
Kilachand No. 204 0 10 0
Japan No. 20 0 12 0
Japan No. 32 1 1 0
Japan No. 40 1 3 0
Japan No. 42 1 4 0

METALS.

London May 10.
English best Selected Copper £60.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £56 9/16.
Copper Braziers £74.
Yellow Metal 69.
Hard Spleter 29 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets 415 3/8.

METAL REPORT

London, May 10.
Tin Block £268.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 11.
Bank Telegraphic 1 1/5 31/32.
Bank Demand 1/6.
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 3/16.
Fes. Demand 11/10.
American Dollars 276 1/2.
Hongkong Dollars 156.
Shanghai 203.
Japan 125 1/2.
Singapore 156 1/2.
Market steady.

GOLD.

Bombay, May 11.
Ready:—21/8.
Vaidia Visak:—Opening 21/8/6; Lowest 21/8; at 6 p.m. 21/8.
Vaidia Jeth:—Opening 21/7/6; Lowest 21/7; at 6 p.m. 21/7.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaidia Visak:—Opening 0/1/6.
Vaidia Jeth:—Opening 0/2/6.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, May 11.
Ready:—71/4.
Vaidia Visak:—Opening 70/6; Lowest 70/6; at 6 p.m. 70.
Vaidia Jeth:—Opening 68/12; Lowest 68/7; Highest 69/0; at 6 p.m. 68/9.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaidia Visak:—Opening 1/2/0.
Vaidia Jeth:—Opening 1/10/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 11.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77 1/2.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1927-30 Rs. 94.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 103/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-50 Rs. 107/0.
3 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/14.
5 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 101/1.
5 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/7.
5 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 106/12.
5 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 107/6.
5 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1924 Rs. 103.
5 1/2 per cent B'way Corp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/12.
4 per cent Port-Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/12.
5 per cent Municipal due 1929/40 Rs. 104/12.
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

SABARMATI BREAK-DOWN

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE OF CONGRESS

RESPONSIVISTS SAILING UNDER FALSE COLOURS

A public meeting was held at Matunga (B. B. and C. I. Ry.) on Monday night, Mr. Jannadas Mehta, M.L.A., presiding. Messrs. Balubhai Desai, M.L.C., and the chairman addressed the meeting on "Sabarmati Pact and After."

The chairman at the outset regretted the absence of Messrs. Satyamurti and Rangswami Iyengar who had left Bombay for Madras.

MR. KELKAR—A MODERATE

Mr. Balubhai Desai said that after the Sabarmati episode the Responsivists had charged Pandit Motilal Nehru with breach of faith and such other charges. But there they failed to realize that Panditji had signed the Pact only in his personal capacity and not as the spokesman of the Congress. Regarding the Pact itself Panditji in his draft had mentioned certain details which were not published in the signed Pact because only a very brief statement was to be issued and all parties signing the Pact had concurred in those details. But as soon as the Pact was published, Mr. Kelkar who was a "Moderate," gave publicly his interpretation of the Pact in a press interview and also in an article in the "Kesari." Mr. Bhopatkar, who according to the speaker, was the so-called leader of the Swarajists in the Bombay Council, had gone even further than Mr. Kelkar and said that the Responsivists were a sufficient response in themselves.

DYARCHY ABSOLUTELY UNWORKABLE.

Mr. Desai said Pandit Motilal could not have possibly bargained for that. He realized the gravity of the situation on Tuesday. Mr. Kelkar's interpretations. He was thoroughly and consistently of opinion that dyarchy was absolutely unworkable. Therefore, at the Ahmedabad meeting of the A. I. C. C. Panditji gave a clear and detailed interpretation of the pact as he had understood it. On seeing the new draft the Responsivists knew that their game was up, and therefore they did not attend the meeting, aware as they were that their case was very weak and that they had no argument to advance in their favour.

DICTATING TO THE CONGRESS.

But after the pact was over, the Responsivists attacked Pandit Motilal behind his back. It was a course, said Mr. Desai, which no honest man or gentleman would adopt. In spite of all that, Mr. Naidu still hoped that there would be some unity between all parties in India. They had seen what the so-called "Nationalists" wanted. They wanted to dictate their terms to the Congress. That clearly showed that any hope for unity was impossible.

The speaker then exhorted the audience to give a fitting response to the Responsivists if they dared to go before them for votes and he urged them to vote solidly for the Congress Candidates in the next general elections.

"A GROSS FRAUD."

The Chairman concluding the meeting, said that a war was declared between the two wings of the Swaraj Party as there were irreconcilable differences between them. The failure of the pact had saved the country from a very unfortunate position. The speaker pointed out how the Responsivists and other so-called Nationalists were sailing under false colours and false names, though they were all Moderates in fact. The pact was a wilful and cunning attempt to put the last nail in the coffin of non-co-operation, but happily Mr. Kelkar's interview and articles had saved the country from the gross fraud. It was a providential escape of the Congress.

A PARTY OF ALL AND SUNDRY.

Coming to the National Party, Mr. Mehta said, all and sundry who had not even gone within 100 yards of the Congress and who had no hopes of being elected on behalf of the Congress had joined that party, and they meant to fight the Congress. There was also a cry for unity. But was that unity to vivify the Congress or to paralyse it? He was not for unity when the war was actually declared and he meant to fight out quick and clean.

Concluding, the Chairman asked his hearers to stand solidly by the Congress and show the enemies of aggressive nationalism that the people were not with them.

JUST OUT. "IN THE CLUTCH OF THE DEVIL."

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11th May, 1926

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To-day's Opening Rate 18.63

Difference + 04

To-day's Closing Rate 18.56

Difference — 03

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information
Service Ismail Bhow Hornby Road.)

11th May 1926.

Previous Closing Rate 9.43

To-day's Opening Rate 9.48

Difference + 05

To-day's Closing Rate 9.45

Difference + 02

Khandi Market 244 8-0

Sewri Market 340 8-0

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 10

In a match between Surrey and Australians the latter declared their innings closed at tea for 393 runs (Woodfull 118).

ENGLISH CRICKET.

Only one county match was played to-day, that between Middlesex and Essex at Lords. Middlesex 202 (Hendren 80, Nichol four for 35). Essex 205 for four.

Following matches were not played owing to rain:—

Worcestershire versus Somerset at Worcester.

Derbyshire versus Yorkshire at Ilkeston.

Warwickshire versus Hampshire at Birmingham.

Notts versus Sussex at Nottingham.

Gloucestershire versus Lancashire at Gloucester.

Leicestershire versus Glamorgan at Leicester.—Reuter's Special.

When the play was resumed after tea in the match between Surrey and the Australians, Surrey opened their first innings and made 64 for one (Hobbs 22).

COUNTY MATCHES ABANDONED.

There was no play to-day in the following matches which were abandoned, owing to grounds being unfit:—(1) Worcestershire v Somerset; (2) Warwickshire v Hampshire; (3) Leicestershire v Glamorgan.

LONDON, May 11.

In Hargrave in Davis Cup, the British beat Poland, Turpin defeating Czerwinski 6/0, 6/2, 7/5 and Whitley beat Kleindell 6/2, 6/4, 6/1.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Queen to-day received the daughter-in-law and the eldest grand-daughter of the Begum of Bhopal.

An Oslo message says:—The Norve has started for the North Pole from Spitzbergen.

A Parri (Philippines), message states:—The Spanish aviator, Captain Gallarza and Leriga, have arrived here.

IF EVERY WIFE KNEW WHAT EVERY WIDOW KNOWS EVERY HUSBAND WOULD BE INSURED.

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Having had a daughter of marriageable age I have been passing sleepless nights through anxiety for some time. I could not settle her marriage in any place. Being disappointed I went to Mr. Lall Mohan Ganguly, last year and requested him to do something for me. He gave some "TAWIZES" for use, which I did. He further gave me definite assurance that my daughter will be married within the month of July 1925. I am glad to say that the "TAWIZES" worked like miracles. The marriage ceremony of my daughter took place in a month's time (i.e. in July).

LALL MOHAN GANGULY,
Raja Raj Buley Street,
VILLUSTO

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"MERRIE ENGLAND?"

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1926.

THE LARGER UNITY.

During the last few weeks the country has been considerably enlivened by the political controversy which rages round two episodes in the dismal history of our political leaders' quarrels and bickering with one another. Episode the first which was staged at Sabarnati in the Ashram, which is now a place of pilgrimage to thinkers with a belief in the future from all parts of the world, was concerned only with the activities of two important persons in the Indian political field, the one who is acknowledged as the leader of the policy of non-co-operation from within, and Mr. Jayakar, the leader of that dissident element which still remains within the Congress but is anxious to shatter the one rock of opposition to bureaucratic insistence on governing the country the way it likes best, that is the radical opposition to Dyarchy, by agreeing to co-operate with the bureaucracy. These two leaders met and the political world of India was much intrigued to learn that they had agreed to a Pact. The text of the Pact duly came out and was clothed in that lazy phrasco-

logy which only lawyers like.

Politically minded India hailed the agreement with spontaneous delight. The man in the street liked it when he understood that the Pandits in the country, whatever province they came from had at last agreed to compose their differences. Only one thing remained. That was to have the Pact ratified by the All-India Congress Committee. Then with her clear vision of the goal which Indians must strive for, viz. real unity amongst themselves in order to win Swaraj, and to keep it when they obtain it, the President of the Indian National Congress called in the co-operation of every political party in the country whatever the label it bore, and however keen its disapproval of the political methods of the present majority in the Congress. The Liberals who are quite content to continue to call themselves as such, as well as that section of them which is passionately making the experiment to cover up the unpopularity of the Liberal doctrine by assuming the popular name "Indian Nationals" responded to Mrs. Naidu's call for a larger unity and the discussions at Ahmedabad, which formed Episode the Second in this recent story of our efforts to cultivate a more broad-minded outlook, really reflected the thought of all the political parties in the country.

But the masses of the people have learnt a lesson from these discussions. If the Indian National Congress is to continue to maintain its unique position as the one political body which reflects the mass mind and is truly "Indian" and not sectarian in character it must not also for the lesson the masses have learnt. The lesson was that in talking of larger unity, nobody was willing to concede even smaller points. The position of the Swarajists was clear. They were willing to concede the point that "after" the elections they were quite willing to ascertain through the mechanism of a Committee of two they had suggested what actual "response" the bureaucracy had made in the provinces the Pact had named. Then they would consider the question of whether offices under the gift of the Crown could be accepted. But those whose fight with the Congress has all along been that such offices must be accepted, those who in utter despair believe that these five years have been wasted and are anxious to work the Reforms everywhere in the country were not all anxious to make any concession of any kind. They considered that their concession in agreeing to come together to arrive at an understanding was concession enough. What wonder then that the two parties found that the Pact was no understanding at all, it was a formula the implications of which could be read in two diverse ways, the one straightforward and clear as interpreted by the Swarajist leader, the other so mysterious in the manner of its explanation that the Responsivists leaders went to Ahmedabad but never ventured to attend the All-India Congress Committee meeting and explain what their interpretation was.

The Indian Nationals also talked of a larger unity. In fact they talked about it far more because some of their leaders, men of great administrative experience, men who are by political temperament quick to realise the good points in officialdom and the weaknesses of their countrymen, realised that in asking them to come and help in the shaping of a larger unity the Congress leaders had evinced a really broad-minded outlook. But if all came to nothing. The Indian Nationals have accepted the idea of "group civil disobedience, but they turn away with horror from mass civil disobedience. The Congress creed of the pursuit of Swaraj by every legitimate and peaceful means stinks in their nostrils with even greater intensity of discomfort than that of Gandhiji when he wept over the contempt for non-violence which possessed some elements in this city the day the Prince of Wales landed here. So the parties remain where they are. The Congressmen are determined to make Dyarchy impossible. Amused spectators of the Congress whose ideas find welcome and encouragement in the Die Hard British Press as those of sane men are to be busy making Dyarchy workable. The Liberals are to be active under camouflaged garb in pursuing the policy of petitions. But gloomy as the prospect is, we would suggest that it is not so gloomy as to make further efforts towards a larger unity impossible.

THE CHIEF-JUSTICESHIP.

In appointing Sir Amberson Marten to succeed Sir Norman Macleod as the Chief Justice of Bombay High Court and passing over the claims of Sir Lalubhai Shah, to whom the post ought to have gone by right, Government have once again brought the racial bar in operation. There cannot be two opinions that Sir Lalubhai Shah is eminently fitted to be the Chief Justice and as a matter of fact he did act during the temporary absence of Sir Norman Macleod and carried out his duties with dignity and credit. Being the most senior Judge of the High Court the Chief Justiceship ought to have gone to him as a matter of right, but these facts were completely ignored and Sir Amberson Marten was appointed to succeed Sir Norman Macleod. Resourceful brains were not lacking in discovering excuses to justify this action and in this case are relying on the unsatisfactory interpretation placed on sec. 101 (4) of the Government of India Act which has been condemned by those competent to judge these matters. The section runs:—"Provided that not less than one-third of the Judges of a High Court including the Chief Justice but excluding the additional judges must be such barristers or advocates as aforesaid". This clause is interpreted to mean that the Chief Justice of a High Court must be a barrister or an advocate, while the correct interpretation seems to be that in counting the required one-third the Chief Justice, if he is a barrister or an advocate, should be counted as one of the judges. If it was the intention of the Legislature to lay down that the Chief Justice should be a barrister or an advocate they would have said so in express terms.

THE BRITISH COAL STRIKE.

(BY M. KRISHNA.)

II.

The Coal Commission finds fault with the existing waste through competitive ownerships, in the matters of purchase supplies, provision of power, pumping, repairs, etc., and concludes that "the size of the undertakings usual in the industry is not economically the best, and that there are great advantages in large scale production which are not now being realised." The findings of the Coal Commission go against the capitalist control of the industry. There are certain other points in the Report which make the capitalist case still worse. The Commission has repudiated two very serious charges brought against the miners in connection with the crisis. The first charge was that the unrest in the industry was the result of a deliberately planned attempt on the part of the miners' leaders to prevent the reconstruction of the industry under private enterprise, in order to force upon the nation the political policy summed up in the phrase "The Mines for the Miners." The second charge was that the fall in the out-put per person employed in the industry was due to the individual miner having deliberately and progressively restricted out-put. Both these charges are repudiated by the Commission. While this admission on the part of the Commission considerably strengthens the miners' position, at the same time it still further weakens the capitalist case.

The Commission's Proposals.

Having so strongly summed up the case against private ownership, the Commission comes to the stage of proposals. It frankly rejected the proposal of the Mining Association, that the gap between costs and proceeds should be bridged by an increase of an hour in the working day, reduction in the miners' wages, some economies in other costs and a large diminution in railway rates, to be effected by lowering the wages of the railwaymen. The Commission formulated its own proposals as follows:—"A revision of the minimum percentage in addition to standard rates of wages fixed in 1924, is indispensable; working hours should be increased; the considerable variation in the rates of wages in the various districts should remain, though national wage agreements may also continue." There were a few other recommendations such as family allowances, profit-sharing, pit-head baths, better housing etc., but they were as one of the miners put it more "window dressing."

The Commission summed up against Capitalism in the mining industry, then turned and kicked the miners in the mouth. Although the Commission professed perfect "impartiality", their proposals did not very much differ from the mine-owners' proposals. It was impossible for the miners to agree to the proposals of the Commission. The mine-owners did not agree to them, notwithstanding the fact that the Commission had not been unmindful of their interests. The owners were prepared to negotiate with the miners for an agreement on national lines, but they maintained that the industry must stand on its own foundation and on an economic basis and could not be continued by a subsidy. They emphasised the necessity of an extension in the working hours and proposed that each district should fix its own percentage and that the National Board should settle the question of a national minimum over and above the district minimum. The present minimum may not be maintained. They were against compulsory amalgamation, against any change with regard to by-products and against the proposal for nationalisation. The miners, in consultation with the Trade Union Congress replied that they could not accept any wage that did not provide at least sufficient to furnish decent living standard. They also could not agree to the reference of the minimum

percentage to the decision of the districts, maintaining that the national bodies were quite competent to deal with that question. They did not consider as practical the suggestion to increase the working hours. They were against paying compensation to the present owners of the minerals except those who purchased them.

The Owners' Attitude.

So there was complete disagreement between the miners and the owners. If things were to remain there the subsidy would have ended on April 30, the coal owners' notices about the new conditions of employment on reduced wages would have taken effect, and the crisis would have come to a head. But a strike was the last thing in an industrial dispute. Both parties were anxious to avoid the calamity of a general strike and negotiations went on at fever-heat. Both sides were willing to come down a little but not so much as to come to an agreement. At the meeting of the owners and miners which took place on April 22, the owners took up an unreasonable attitude in definitely refusing to discuss a minimum percentage on a national scale and in insisting upon fixing the same according to districts. They were equally unreasonable in pressing for the reduction of wages without giving any idea of the scale at which reduction was to be effected. Under such circumstances, it was only natural that negotiations should have come to an end. But the entry of Mr. Baldwin into the controversy revived the hope of a settlement. Mr. Baldwin tried to bring about a compromise, but in the last he failed. To the request of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress that he should continue the subsidy while negotiations were progressing Mr. Baldwin's reply was that the miners' leaders should first consent to a reduction of wages as a condition to the continuance of negotiations. That was indeed a hard demand. In the meanwhile the General Council of the Trade Union Congress issued instructions to trade unionists in all trades and services calling for a general strike on mid-night of Monday the 3rd, provided that by that time no agreement had been reached. This purely "defensive" move on the part of the Trade Union Congress, threw Mr. Baldwin off his balance. The last attempt in the House of Commons to prevent a general strike failed. On the mid-night of the 4th of May, 1926, Mr. Thomas made the dramatic announcement "Everything is off. The strike is on. I am broken."

Just Grievances.

Those who have been following the situation must be convinced of the justness of the workers' cause. They are not out for capturing political power; they are not out for revolution. There is a purely defensive stand. All that they want is to preserve the standards of their life. No fair-minded man will say they are wrong in doing this. The workers of the world have already shown that they are with the British workers. They are even ready to start sympathetic strikes and thus create an international situation favourable to the British workers. At last the prophets call to the workers of the world to unite is being realised. The international unity of the working classes is under test; and it is the duty of every working man, it is the duty of every lover of freedom, every lover of justice, truth and humanity to support the British workers in their great struggle against the unjust aggression of their masters. We in India have much in common with the British workers. We are down as a nation; they are down as a class. We are fighting against British Imperialism which is the agent of British Capitalism; they are fighting against British Capitalism itself. LET US HELP THEM SO THAT WE MAY HELP OURSELVES.

POLITICS IN HINDUSTANI C. P.

It is impossible to deny the fact that both the Orthodox Swarajists and the Responsivists had the Central Provinces in their view when they made the recent compromise at Ahmedabad. These provinces are the birth place of the Responsive Co-operation movement and it is here that the two wings of the Swaraj Party will measure their strength during the forthcoming elections.

It is well-known throughout the country that the Berars are almost solid in favour of the Responsivists. The Marathi C. P. workers and people are divided and we can confidently look forward to a life and death struggle between our frank-to-fault, Mr. Athyankar and the veteran fighter Dr. Mamoje. But what about Hindustani C. P.? The ways of the leaders of the fourteen Hindustani districts constituting this province are as inscrutable as the ways of the Providence. They have neither the frankness nor the fighting spirit of their Marathi-speaking brethren.

Insufficient Organisation.

It may be a matter of surprise to the public that at present there is no such thing as an organisation of the Swarajists in Hindustani C. P. With a view to fight the last elections the candidates for the Council constituted a still-born Provincial Swaraj Party under the presidency of Seth Govind Das. Mr. Govind Das entered the central legislature and cut off all connections with the provincial activities. He still seems to be resting on his laurels won by defeating the two distinguished knights of Nagpur. Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao went to the C. P. Council as a staunch objector to the "poisonous atmosphere" of the legislature soon produced its effect. He began the process of transformation by occasionally seeing the members of the Provincial executive and ended by his attempt to form a ministry in the province. Had

not provincial, racial and individual jealousies and constant pressure from Pandit Motilal Nehru stood in his way Mr. Rao would have succeeded in his efforts. Those who were present at the memorable sitting of the Swaraj Party at Nagpur summoned to recall the conduct of the Hon. Mr. Tanha, will recollect the amount of uneasiness that Mr. Rao had to exercise owing to his past conduct.

On The Fence.

Then came Responsive co-operation and we waited from day to day to hear Mr. Rao declaring for the party with whom he is in sympathy both intellectually and politically. But he chose to sit on the fence knowing as he did that the new movement has no chance in the province in which his lot is cast. The newspapers informed us that he had undertaken to tour in the province in the interest of the Swaraj Party. But we knew that the purpose of this tour was not to enlighten the electorate regarding his views, the nature of which they know only as little as the nature of the spots in the moon but to gain the support of his late Council friends in the coming elections. He had hardly begun his activities when came the news of the Ahmedabad compromise, which naturally made him sure of his position and he dropped the tour.

A joint meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee and the Swaraj Party is to be held at Jabalpur to nominate candidates for the Council elections. I appeal to the honest and patriotic members of the Swaraj Party and the Congress Committee to raise their voice of protest against underhand dealings and to adopt only such candidates for coming elections as will respect the views of the electorate whatever they may be and will place the interests of the country above personal considerations.—Yours, etc.

DEMOCRAT.

Notes of the Day.

Unable To Give A Lead.

Mr. Baldwin is a specialist in the art of impressing upon his countrymen the platitudes and the obvious. The British Official Wireless informs the whole world that "despite his present anxiety the Prime Minister is in the best of health". This is good news and his ability for pointing out the obvious is also evidently at its very best. In reviewing the strike situation by wireless telephone on Monday he told his audience that there were two distinct issues—stoppage in the coal industry and the general strike. As this was a fact very intimately familiar to every person in Great Britain by now, his invisible and numerous audience must have waited breathlessly for some constructive suggestion from the Prime Minister regarding the possibility of ending the strike. But Mr. Baldwin only went on to talk about the Trade Union Congress method of "attacking the community" although it said that this was only an industrial dispute. His solution of the trouble is that the strike notices must be withdrawn. In other words the miners must humbly accept defeat. The wireless words of the Premier are not likely to bring hope and encouragement to the British people.

To The Rescue.

A shining light of Bombay Liberalism came to the rescue of the Minister of Education in the local Dyarchy over whose activities during the recent elections to the Bombay Corporation all "loyal" and "nominated" gentry in the city discreetly wish to draw a veil. That unfortunately has not been possible and a certain letter written to a certain friend of his by Mr. Jadhav asking that friend to vote rightly for a particular person came to light and our Civic Fathers spent the better part of an afternoon in discussing "this interference on the part of a Minister with the purity of Municipal elections". They would have looked silly in the eyes of those who sent them into the Corporation if they had not and they did but do their humble duty in ensuring such interference. To Mr. Dalvi, the well known Liberal, now becoming known as an Indian National the resolution before the Corporation was a step in the wrong direction. He saw a subtle distinction between Mr. Jadhav the individual, and Mr. Jadhav the Minister and feared that the resolution would only circumscribe the Minister's position. It would be a good thing if it did.

Downright Cruelty.

The passage of the Asiatic Bill, which created such a storm of protest in this country and amongst Indians in South Africa, has been postponed by the Union Government which has agreed to a Round Table Conference with representatives from India, but no such Conference will be successful if the South African Government proceed with such an absolutely unjust kind of legislation as the Colour Bar Bill. When the discussion on this measure commenced in the joint session of both Houses of Parliament in Cape Town General Smuts, who has had the foresight to gauge accurately the disaster which it will invite ultimately on the Whites, tried in vain to convince his audience of the injustice of the measure which denied a coloured person the chance of making a living in particular callings simply because he was coloured. He was promptly stigmatised by the South African Premier as a person who was merely stirring up Indian and native feeling against the Government. In short General Smuts in the eyes of all the patriots of the Empire is a seditious fellow! And yet there was a time when he was called one of its saviours.

Easily Avoidable.

The mischief-makers who take a devilish delight in creating rows between two communities like the Hindu and the Muslim, each of which has unfortunately its own special type of impossible doctrines, have had a gay time of it in Broach. The communal frenzies which took place on Friday last at that place shows if one studies carefully the process of its inception and its inevitable end how easily avoidable these ugly happenings are if only the leading citizens of each community are determined to see that they do not occur. But we have an absurd habit of being wise after the event. Then we talk or write about the occurrence, pass pious resolutions only to forget them. Broach ought to think it a stain upon its reputation as a peaceful town that a procession leads to a row ending in serious injury simply because some spectators indulged in abusive epithets.

A Case for More Vigilance.

The Annual Report for 1924 on the working of the Factories Act which is just published shows that the total number of factories increased in this country at the end of that year by nearly a thousand. The number of women employed also showed an increase by about 14,000. The figures for 1923 were 2,21,045 women in employment, the next year the number rose to 2,35,332. The suggestion is made in the Report that the increase was due to the restrictions imposed upon the employment of child labour. Children under 12 years are excluded absolutely from being employed in factory work from 1924, but there is certainly need for more vigilance on the part of the Inspectors under the Factory Act in the jute mills in Bengal where the number of children so employed has not shown any diminution, in spite of numerous prosecutions to check this irregular employment. The Social Service League organisation in Bengal ought to agitate in this matter.

"OUR FRONT REMAINS UNBROKEN."

BRITISH STRIKERS' SOLIDARITY.

REPLY TO SIR J. SIMON'S CHALLENGE.

BAN ON "BRITISH WORKER"

LONDON, May 10. The week opened with an appreciable all-round improvement in the transport, as evidenced in the improved train schedules posted at stations. Motor buses are running on most of the routes and their capacity is in no way overtaxed. Volunteers are arriving everywhere in gratifying numbers. Official announcements show that the situation in London and home counties is unchanged. Ample transport is available at all sub-centres.

UNDER-GRADUATES TO THE RESCUE. Three hundred Cambridge under-graduates went to Hull yesterday to assist in unloading at docks.

The London area is generally quiet, though a police sergeant was struck with a hammer and special constable was stabbed in the back at Nine Elms. The situation in the north western division of transport is moving satisfactorily.

EASIER SITUATION.

There have been no developments regarding the proposed strike at Lauges and Hakeghed flour mills, but on the whole the situation is easier. The northern division is fairly well supplied with food and it is unnecessary for the Haulage Committee to provide transport on Sunday.—Reuter.

MILK AND FLOUR SUPPLIES.

Indicating an improvement in the strike situation supplies for the Hyde Park milk pool are now coming so freely by rail that the road columns of lorries have been abolished or reduced. Milk lorries have thus been released for dock convoys and other urgent services.

Flour supplies to London area have now been fully secured. The third and largest flour convoy of 220 lorries was run from the docks to Hyde Park this morning, making 483 lorry loads in three days.

BAN ON "BRITISH WORKER"

MR. CHURCHILL HECKLED.

LONDON, May 10. Some warm interchanges occurred between Mr. Churchill and Labour members in the House of Commons following a question by Commander Kenworthy whether newspaper was being commandeered, whether it was rationed and whether all newspapers were able to use it.

Mr. Churchill replied that it had become necessary to requisition provisionally all newspaper available, which was adapted to purposes employed by the Government newspaper, but subject to this Government welcomed the revival of independent newspapers not engaged in paralyzing the life of community. Impartiality would be observed as between employers and employed and mine-owners and miners but Government could not be impartial between the State and any section of its subjects with whom it was contending. (Ministerial cheers).

"BRITISH GAZETTE'S" PARTIALITY.

Replying to further supplementary questions one of which by Lady Astor suggested that on the whole "The Times" was more impartial than the "British Gazette" the Chancellor emphasised that he did not desire to attack the impartiality of any of the newspapers appearing. He stated that the "Gazette" was published in consequence of Newspaper Proprietors' Association stating that they were unable to publish and advising Government to publish a bulletin which should reach the whole country. He mentioned that the "Gazette" last night printed eleven hundred thousand copies and said a provisional embargo had been placed on the "British Worker" and many other papers. He pointed out that it would be fatal at present to endanger the means of spreading news throughout the country.

APPEALS FOR CONCILIATION.

Mr. Lloyd George asked why suggestions for conciliation were not published in the "British Gazette" and drew attention to the Archbishop of Canterbury's very important letter on behalf of all Churches in the country which he understood had been suppressed in broadsheet and was also not published in the "British Gazette". Mr. Churchill said neither the appeal of the Archbishop of Canterbury nor the remarks of Cardinal Bourne in a different sense were published. It was thought that if one was omitted both should be omitted.

MR. CHURCHILL DISCLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. Lloyd George declared that he was referring to the very important conference at Lambeth on 7th May when Christian churches in the country resolved that the time for conciliation had arrived and suggested that the general strike should be cancelled Government offers of assistance to the coal industry for a definite period should be renewed and mine-owners' notices should be withdrawn. He asked the Chancellor whether it would not have been fairer to have included it. Mr. Churchill pointed out that he was not responsible for broadcasting (which was under the Postmaster General), but as regards Government paper it was used to give the country information regarding

the whole country and to sustain the nation in a difficult period.

ROUSING THE SPIRIT OF ANTAGONISM.

Mr. Lloyd George whom the Ministerialists frequently interrupted pressed and pointed out that the Christian churches were not the class of people to interfere with the Government in emergency and encourage disorder and attacks on the constitution. He thought it was not getting public opinion on right lines by merely rousing the spirit of antagonism to rouse the spirit saying "Break them to pieces like a potter's vessels."

Mr. Churchill later emphasised the difficulties under which the "British Gazette" was produced and said many important things had perforce to be omitted to the insertion of which Government had not objected. Some shortcomings and errors, were unavoidable. He gave the assurance that the Archbishop of Canterbury's appeal would be inserted in the "British Gazette" at the earliest possible moment.—Reuter.

HIS MAJESTY'S INTERVENTION.

RUMOUR OFFICIALLY DENIED.

LONDON, May 10. Frequent Ministerial rumours and goings to and from Buckingham Palace occasioned a rumour that the King was intervening in the strike situation, but prompt denial is forthcoming from authoritative quarters which points out that the Home Secretary has been a frequent visitor at the Palace in pursuance of his duties to keep the King informed of the situation. Occasionally he was accompanied by other Ministers, especially in connection with the arrangements of the Privy Councils.

It is considered possible that the Privy Council is about to be held for the purpose of giving effect to the Government pledge to protect those remaining at work against loss of Trade Union benefits, etc.

It is expected that the full force of the Government measures to defeat the strike will be felt within the next few days.—Reuter.

"OUR FRONT UNBROKEN".

LONDON, May 10. A Trade Union Congress communique says:—"Our front remains unbroken" and the difficulty is to keep other men in pending any decision to call them out. It quotes a message from the National Union of Railwaymen declaring that the reports that men have returned to work in different centres have proved to be without foundation, and also quotes another message from the Union of Transport Workers that the transport workers' solidarity is wonderful.

FRESH MOVE FOR NEGOTIATIONS. The Trade Union Congress adds that it has received a message from the Master of Balliol and the Master of Oxford University earnestly hoping that for the future peace and unity of the country, nothing would be allowed to stand in the way of an attempt to resume the negotiations. The senders state that his resolution is signed by 58 fellows and 130 other graduates.

NO IRISH SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN. Irish Trade Unionists have complied with the Trade Union Congress's request to hold up shipments of foodstuffs to Britain and the Port of Dublin is at a standstill. There are no cross-Channel shipments whatever. Prices of farm produce have considerably fallen.

Free State English mails reached Kingston on Friday night and were since held up owing to the dock workers' refusal to handle them. Volunteers have now taken them off under police protection.—Reuter.

SITUATION WELL MAINTAINED.

LONDON, May 10. An official communique states that the situation throughout the country is well maintained. Arrangements for the distribution of milk, food and petrol have been more successful than on any other day of the strike and promise to improve continuously.

Unloading and transportation of commodities are approaching normality; and it may generally be stated that Government emergency arrangements have settled down and working thoroughly. The position with regard to the supply of light and power is satisfactory.

Railway services have improved. One-fifth of the regular staffs of the railway companies are working. Disturbances have been few; but where they occurred the show signs of becoming sharper. Nevertheless there is no cause for anxiety, and the police have complete control.—Reuter's Special.

WIFE OF COMMUNIST LEADER CHARGED.

LONDON, May 10. Mrs. Marjorie Pollitt, wife of the Communist leader Mr. Harry Pollitt, was charged

(Continued on next page)

REFUSAL TO RESCUE PASSENGERS

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SHIP'S CAPTAIN.

DROWNING FATALITY AT KARACHI.

KARACHI, May 10. Country boats played a remarkable part in rescuing a number of passengers from a boat that struck against the S. S. "Vita" in Mandvi waters. Six persons were drowned.

The Khalasis of the S. S. "Vita" are, however, reported to have refused to take any part in rescue works without an order from the captain which was not forthcoming. The captain also thought the lowering of life boats, was unnecessary, and even life belts were not, it is alleged, thrown to the men struggling in water.

The unusual behaviour of the captain of the S. S. "Vita" is being investigated by the Karachi Buyers' and Shippers' Association.—Free Press of India.

COMMUNIALISM IN EXCELSIS.

PLIGHT OF KARACHI LOCAL BOARD.

HYDERABAD (Sind), May 11. The Karachi District Local Board passed a resolution in January last that 50 per cent. of the posts under the board should be given to Mahomedans. With the object of giving effect to this resolution, all the Hindu servants of the Board who had not been confirmed in their posts and also those who were over fifty-five years in age were given notice dispensing with their services.

As a result of this notice several sub-oversers left their service the Board tried to get Muslim recruits for those vacant posts but failed to get them as qualified Muslims were not available. The work of the Board, it is said, had considerably suffered owing to the posts remaining vacant until now and that presidents of the Taluka Local Boards complained against this state of affairs. The matter came for re-consideration before the District Local Board and after discussion the former resolution was confirmed.—Free Press of India.

AT MAHATMAJI'S BIDDING.

PRINCELY DONATION FOR DEPRESSED CLASS TEMPLE.

VANKANER, May 10. At the suggestion of Mahatma Gandhi Sjt. Rameswari Das Birla contributed Rs. 25,000 towards the erection of a temple for the depressed classes at Anurli. The construction of this temple is completed, and the opening ceremony will be performed on the 14th instant.—Free Press of India.

'LIVERPOOL OF KATHIAWAR'

JAM SAHEB AT ELECTRIFICATION OF BEDI BUNDER.

VANKANER, May 10. H.H. The Maharajah Jam Sahab of Navnagar has performed the opening ceremony of an electric installation at Bedi Bunder, an important port of the State. In a speech made on the occasion, he expressed the hope of making the port the 'Liverpool of Kathiawar'. Efforts are being made to develop the harbour and encourage trade and industries by granting loans to merchants. To afford mercantile facilities one steamship has been already purchased and the Jam Sahab will soon buy another.—Free Press of India.

LT. HERSCHEND AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, May 11. The Danish aviator, Lieut. Herschend, arrived here.—A. P.

RANGOON, May 11. The Danish aviator, Lt. Herschend, left for Calcutta at 6.45 this morning en route to Copenhagen. He will fly direct without stopping at Akrah, and intends to cover the distance in seven hours.—A. P.

RANGOON, May 10. The Danish Airman, Lt. Herschend, who left Rangoon last month for Bangkok by steamer with his broken aeroplane, arrived here again this morning at 11 a.m. from Bangkok, where he got his machine repaired. At one stage of his journey he had to fly 2,500 metres owing to the clouds he had to encounter. He leaves tomorrow morning for Calcutta by aeroplane.—Free Press of India.

WHITES AND BLACKS

"NO EQUALITY POSSIBLE"

COLOUR BAR BILL AGAIN!

GEN. SMUTS'S SOLEMN WARNING TO GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, May 10. Cape Town.—The resolution "that the Colour Bar Bill be now passed" was moved by Mr. Beyers, Minister of Mines, on the resumption of the joint sitting of the Senate and the Assembly.

Mr. Beyers said the measure was in all respects co-extensive with the law of 1911 which had been invalidated by the Courts. He declared that the whole attitude and the whole conduct of Europeans in the Union was to lay down the Colour Bar which was essential for the maintenance of the whiteman's position. "There could be no equality between whites and blacks" said Mr. Beyers. There was no hostility towards the natives. They were best serving the natives morally and materially by assuring the future civilisation of South Africa.

GEN. SMUTS' WARNING.

General Smuts said he failed to understand the urgency for the bill and denied there was a colour bar in the 1911 Act. He said the opposition's attitude was that whites and blacks had acquiesced in the old state of affairs which had prevailed for many years. Therefore they were prepared to legalise it, but, more or less, to the Government's going far beyond that position.

General Smuts accused Government of endeavouring to obtain power to remove extensively the rights and privileges of natives. The Bill was unfair and unstatesmanlike and would render impossible any policy of appeasement. "We are putting the public opinion of the world against us. We are a handful of whites in a continent of 120 million blacks and we take it upon ourselves to alienate the support we ought to have from the white races of whole world."

ANTI-INDIAN LEGISLATION.

General Smuts added that Government had antagonised Indians, but the latter supported by a powerful Government, had forced the Union to negotiate further. The natives, however, had nobody behind them. He moved an amendment opposing the passage of the Bill pending an exhaustive investigation.

"CONTEMPTIBLE AND UNTRUE." General Hertzog described General Smuts speech as contemptible and untrue and declared that regarding the Indian question they were only carrying on from the point where the previous Government had left things.—Reuter.

"COMRADE" TO SUSPEND PUBLICATION.

DELHI, May 10. Pandit Iqbal Narayan Gurtu is standing for election to the U.P. Council from the Allahabad University constituency as a National Party candidate. The other candidate is Dr. Ganesh Prasad, the sitting member.—Free Press.

AGAINST HIS WISH.

COUNCILLOR FORCED TO SERVE ON A COMMITTEE.

MADRAS, May 10. A Kumbakonam message reports a lively meeting of the Municipal Council where the councillors elected one among them to the Standing Health Committee against his wishes. The member objected, but the proposer having declined to withdraw, the chairman said that the councillors were bound to serve on committees under the act and put the proposal to vote. The proposal was carried.—Free Press.

SIKH PROCESSION AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, May 10. The Sikh procession passed off peacefully here. The shops were closed in the city from early evening and all the business was suspended.—Free Press.

BAN ON MAHATMA'S PHOTO.

MINISTERIALIST MEMBERS' MOVE.

MADRAS, May 10. The Ministerialist members of the Corporation again attempted yesterday to hold a meeting to consider the ban on Mahatma's portrait in spite of the president's postponement and in the absence of Swarajist councillors. There was again no quorum and the councillors had to disperse.—Free Press.

WHY THE PACT FAILED

ELECTION CAMPAIGN COMPLICATED.

MRS. NAIDU ON S. AFRICAN PROBLEM.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu left this afternoon for Bengal where she will tour for about a month. She will devote her attention primarily to the settlement of Hindu-Muslim troubles in consultation with Bengal leaders. She will also reside over the Dacca District Conference and attend the Bengal Provincial Conference.

"It is futile and unfair at this juncture to try and apportion blame or responsibility for the failure of the Sabarmati Pact" said Mrs. Naidu a representative of the Associated Press, who met her before her departure. "As an impartial witness to the transactions I am certain that both the Swarajist and the Responsivist leaders were genuinely anxious to reach some honourable understanding without any compromise on principles."

CRYPTIC TEXT OF PACT.

There is very little difference of opinion on the actual terms of the Pact which have been made public, but which, at the instance of the Responsivist leaders, were not originally incorporated in the body of the somewhat bald and, as it turned out to be the cryptic text of the published Pact. These, in Mr. Kelkar's characteristic phrase, were to constitute the "secret instructions" and form, more or less, the main essentials of a fair response in the provinces, precedent to the consideration and acceptance of office.

WHY PACT FAILED

In the light of both the simultaneous and subsequent happenings, I feel that the unfortunate and hastily published Pact was foredoomed to failure with the best intentions and efforts of both the sides to save it. Among other predisposing causes of failure, I frankly believe one was an incompatibility of political temperament and another, the inherent Indian passion for profuse and confusing commentaries on texts.

The proper course for both the contracting parties would have been to discuss, face to face, both the letter of the Pact on which they were agreed and its implications on which there was such a divergence of interpretation. Mahatma Gandhi who at the insistent request of the Responsivists consented to act as a friendly umpire in case of difference of opinion should have at the outset been called upon to arbitrate as to the validity of various interpretations. But as one group of the contracting parties failed to appear neither a friendly umpire nor a tribunal of the Working Committee could in justice consider the original Pact or pronounce an official opinion on either the text or the various interpretations of the text.

AFTERMATH OF PACT'S FAILURE.

Asked as to the situation created by the failure of the Pact she said "The breakdown of the Pact naturally complicates the election campaign to some extent, and renders a fight, as between the Swarajist and Responsivist wings of the Congress, inevitable. But I hope it will be a clean fight as between men of breeding and culture with the minimum of bitterness and total absence of personal rancour and recrimination. My own programme, of course, remains unaltered since it deals with the far more wide and vital issues on which the well-being and very life of nation depends. The question of elections necessarily looms large at this moment in the minds of people, but it shall by no means absorb the entire energy or attention of the country or usurp the paramount place of the Hindu-Muslim which demands such an urgent solution. To me it is a veritable matter of life and death for India."

NOT STANDING AS CANDIDATE.

"Are you likely to stand as a candidate for election?" asked the representative. Mrs. Naidu replied: "I am besieged on all sides for an answer to this question. My answer is 'Emphatically no.' I am not a legislator. I am only an ambassador, and as such my mission lies outside the legislatures."

SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEM.

The last question related to the South African situation. "I have just sent off a cable of congratulation", she said, "on behalf of the Congress to the Premier of South Africa. No decision could have been more just or wise, or in face of general public opinion in South Africa, more courageous on the part of the Union Government. You remember that the suggestion of a Round Table Conference was first mooted by me both to General Smuts and the present Premier two years ago. I have no doubt in my mind that an amicable and equitable solution of the Indian problem will be reached, consistent with the true welfare and honour of both the European and Indian communities in South Africa, whose duty it is by mutual goodwill and co-operation, to build up a noble and common standard and ideal of citizenship in South Africa.—A. P.

EVIL OF COMMUNALISM

"BIG BROTHER" ON MISCHIEF BY REACTIONARIES.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

Maulana Shaikat Ali, interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative on the new orientation of the Khilafat movement, said that they (Ali Brothers) wanted to issue a statement in the course of a day or two.

"I feel that there is a motive behind what I see the reports of our Hindustani speeches. Poor knowledge of Hindustani, poor knowledge of Urdu and still poorer practice of translating into English, specially by Hindu friends at times, presents grotesque reading. In one word, I want to explain, my point of view. I am to-day where I was in 1920. In fact I am where I was in 1918 when my political life began. I am a staunch Non-co-operator and a No-changer and consider that Hindu-Muslim unity is absolutely necessary for the future of Islam and my mother country. I declared war against Government when I found that the Government was undermining Islam and our very existence as honourable men in this country. We disowned Muslim friends and even co-workers and many other Muslims who did not accept the Khilafat programme. We fought our people and for three years we have been watching with great pain the activities of a band of Hindu brethren, some of them very prominent men and holding very high positions in the Congress. Notwithstanding the fact that they were Congressmen they were doing their utmost to kill Hindu-Muslim unity and inflaming the Hindus against the Muslims.

Our record during the last three years was before the public and we want our Hindu brethren to see what efforts all Khilafatists have made for Hindu-Muslim unity. Take for example Khilafatists like Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Mr. Shirwani, Dr. Mahmud, Mr. Khwaja Khilaji, Sheikh Dawoodi and a host of other workers. Our Khilafat Conference resolutions are there. Nowhere will be found that we have been disloyal to the Congress under the banner of which we have been working so long.

ACTIVITIES OF REACTIONARIES.

Dr. Kitchlew felt that the activities of Lala Lajpatrai in the Punjab and elsewhere had gone beyond control and though a president of the Khilafat for the year, he had to resign his presidency and start a separate movement. We have been warning and appealing to my friends the Congressmen to take notice of the mischievous activities of some of the people who calling themselves as Congressmen were day in and day out inflaming the Hindus against the Muslims and teaching the Hindus to fight against the Muslims by training them in physical culture. For three years we have been warning and appealing. We again appealed to Mrs. Naidu, Mahatma Gandhi, and to Pandit Motilal. They gave us a patient hearing, but they had their own difficulties before them and so they had no time to give battle to these reactionary Hindus. We have seen the result of this policy of drift in the Calcutta riot. After this we cannot allow Muslims to be butchered by organised bodies. We will do our utmost to see that they defend themselves when attacked, and if they come under our control, we have every hope that they will refuse to accept any provocation.

"We have given battle," said Maulana Shaikat Ali, "to the British Government, we have given battle to reactionary Muslims like Mr. Jinnah and Sir Abdur Rehman, and we shall give battle to prominent Hindus if they persist in carrying mischievous activities."

MISREPORTED.

Asked whether there was any truth in the statement fathered upon him by the Associated Press, that he said that he was like a Raja, Maulana Shaikat Ali said that what he really said was "I feel like Arjun as mentioned in the Gita who was compelled to fight against his own brothers. I again repeat with all sincerity that when I will land in Holy Mecca I will pray for Hindu-Muslim unity, for I believe that it is necessary for Islam and my motherland."

HEALTH COMMITTEE AT DAHANU.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A representative meeting of the leaders of Dahanu was held on the 8th inst. Dr. Jurekar, Secretary, Bombay Baby Week, explained the causes of the high rate of infant mortality and impressed on his audience the importance and necessity of the movement. He was followed by Messrs. Karandikar and Tekle who exhorted the audience to take immediate steps to remove the growing ignorance amongst the public by forming a Health Committee. Mr. Chhotalal Narotam Tanna, President of the Taluka Local Board, was elected President with Messrs. Karandikar and Tekle as Honorary Secretaries and several influential gentlemen as members of the Health Committee.

At a crowded meeting at night Dr. Jurekar delivered a lecture on "Maternity Care, Infant Welfare and Malaria" with the help of magic lantern slides.

"OUR FRONT REMAINS UNBROKEN".

(Continued from previous page)
ed at Bow Street Police Station with unlawful possession of documents containing false statements, the publication of which would be in contravention of Emergency Regulations and was likely to cause disaffection among the civil population and remanded. Bail was granted.

A SEAMAN SENTENCED.
A seaman was sentenced to three months' hard labour at Greenwich for urging a big crowd to set about the police. A Superintendent of Police said the accused's conduct led to fifteen arrests and originated trouble at Deptford on Saturday night, which necessitated the calling out of a hundred police. Bricks and bottles were thrown and plate glass windows were smashed.

Three others were sentenced to a month and two months' imprisonment.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT ATTACK ON TRADE UNIONISM.

FEARS OF STRIKE LEADERS.

LONDON, May 10.
Reuter's lobby correspondent says with reference to the Government pledges to the men remaining at work or resuming work, many moderate strikers fear that the failure of the strike will mean the end of Trade Unionism because they believe legislation will be framed to wreck the Unions.
It is understood that Government have no intention whatever of attacking Trade Unionism as such. They have no desire to limit their power or rights to conduct trade disputes, for betterment of conditions of their industries according to law. The aim is giving effect to Government's pledges will be to restrict such measures as may be necessary to questions arising from what is officially regarded as an illegal strike.—Reuter.

THE FATEFUL NEGOTIATIONS

OFFICIAL VERSION OF THE BREAKDOWN.

LONDON, May 10.
A detailed account of the fateful coal negotiations and their breakdown is set forth by Sir Douglas Hogg in the "British Gazette." He describes how Mr. Baldwin, Sir A. Steel-Maitland and Lord Birkenhead with Messrs. Pugh, Swales and Thomas agreed on a formula during the early hours of 2nd May involving the miners' acceptance of the Coal Commission's Report.
Subsequently on the evening of 2nd May the T. U. C. Committee met the Cabinet Committee, when the former promised to urge the miners to authorise them to enter into discussion on the understanding that they accepted this report as the basis of settlement "and we approach it with the knowledge that it may involve reduction of wages."

While Cabinet was discussing this there came the news of the strike of the "Daily Mail" printers, indicating that the general strike had actually begun, thus making negotiations impossible. The Premier, therefore, broke off negotiations although if the general strike was called off Government was prepared to resume the negotiations.
Sir D. Hogg adds that neither Government nor Trade Union leaders were then aware that both Messrs. Cook and Herbert Smith had that day publicly repeated the determination of the miners not to accept any reduction of wages and lengthening of hours.—Reuter.

LEGAL POSITION OF STRIKERS.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S INTERPRETATION CHALLENGED.

LONDON, May 10.
In the House of Commons on the motion for adjournment Sir Henry Slesser challenged Sir John Simon's interpretation of the legal position of the strikers, and pointed out that the Trade Disputes Act conferred immunity on anyone procuring breach of contract in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute. Mere procurement of breach of contract in itself was not a necessarily legal wrong. It would depend on whether the act was done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute and whether a trade dispute did or did not exist was a question of fact to be decided by the Judge or jury at the trial.

GENERAL STRIKE—A CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE STATE.

Sir Douglas Hogg paid a tribute to the "great public service" rendered by Sir John Simon in stating clearly his view of the position. Sir D. Hogg did not think it in any way useful that he should state his own views at present, but Sir Henry Slesser seemed to have misunderstood the whole basis of Sir John Simon's case.

Sir D. Hogg emphasised that Sir John Simon had deliberately expressed the opinion that a general strike could not be regarded as an industrial weapon but as a conspiracy against the State (Ministerial) and therefore was wholly outside the protection of the Trade Disputes Act.

TRADE UNION BENEFITS.

Alluding to the observations of Sir Henry Slesser that Trade Union benefits could not be recovered in a Law Court, Sir D. Hogg said this apparently was in-

tended to frighten men who had refused to strike.

Sir Henry Slesser disclaimed any intention of frightening anyone.
Sir D. Hogg emphasised that any court would restrain by injunction any attempt to expel a member for disobeying an illegal order or deprive him of benefits and Government had given and absolute guarantee that no expulsion or deprivation of benefits would be permitted for refusing to participate in this strike.

STRIKE INSURANCE.

At Lloyd's cover against damage due to civil commotion is quoted at from half a crown to half a sovereign per cent. Twenty-five guineas per cent is quoted for insurance of pay or total loss in the event of strike being not called off by T. U. C. within four weeks from 7th May, 30 guineas for three weeks, 50 for two and 75 for one.

SITUATION ON MONDAY.

TRAIN SERVICES IMPROVE.

LONDON, May 10.
The South Western division is normal and is well furnished with newspapers. A number of strikers are drifting back at Plymouth. Some transport workers at Bristol who were called out for the private flour mills have gone for work elsewhere where they are not known.

As regards the north eastern division, all is quiet at Leeds, Hull, Sheffield, York and other large towns. The volunteers are freely responding.

MIDLAND DIVISION.

The Midland division has improved its train services. The North Midland division has ample volunteer labour and road transport. The foodstuffs are being unloaded at Grimsby and the contents being despatched without difficulty. In the South Midland division road, the transporters remained at work on a considerable scale except at Southampton and the volunteers are coming in such numbers that supply of available electrical and mechanical work exceeds the present needs. Numerous Oxford undergraduates are working in the docks. In the eastern division, all is quiet. A demonstration of 20,000 strikers at Norwich was peacefully conducted; and there were no inflammatory speeches.—Reuter's Special.

THREE RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

PASSENGER TRAINS WRECKED.

LONDON, May 10.
Two railway accidents occurred to-day accompanied by fatalities. A passenger train to Edinburgh crashed into some goods waggon and three persons were killed and seven injured.

A goods train from Cambridge ran into the rear of a stationary passenger train at Bishop's Stortford and one man was killed and one injured.

460 passengers by P. and O. "Ballarat" landed at Plymouth and left for London by a special train.

LATER.

A third railway accident occurred on the main line in the north when the Newcastle express from Edinburgh was wrecked. Two engines and five coaches derailed and overturned. The coaches caught fire. There were no fatalities, but one passenger was seriously injured.—Reuter.

FRENCH DOCK LABOURERS.

DECIDE NOT TO COAL BRITISH SHIPS.

Paris.—In conformity with the Oostend decisions the National Federation of Maritime Unions of port and docklabourers has issued instructions forbidding unemployed seamen to serve on British ships, urging French seamen to refuse to work on French coalships to England and ordering dock labourers not to coal or victual British vessels.—Reuter.

DUTCH UNORGANISED WORKERS.

BUNKERING BRITISH SHIPS.

LONDON, May 10.
Rotterdam.—Owing to the strike in Britain bunkering stations near Rotterdam, which are worked by unorganised labour, are very active. Men have hitherto completely disregarded the appeal of the Trade Unions to refuse to bunker British vessels. Seventy-eight vessels were bunkered last week compared with eighteen of the previous week.—Reuter.

RAILWAY MISHAPS.

DUE TO FOUL PLAY?

LONDON, May 10.
The "British Gazette" says that the derailment of the Express from Edinburgh is believed to be due to foul play by strikers. A fishplate had been removed. There were 500 passengers aboard the train, but only one was injured in the leg. The "Gazette" says that bolts were removed from the line near the level crossing at Egham on Sunday.—Reuter.

STRIKERS' DEFECTION.

LONDON, May 11.
An appreciation of the situation broadcast this morning shows that the whole country continues quiet, that transport fa-

cilities are steadily expanding and that the Government protection measures are sufficient. Defections from the strikers' ranks, principally among the railwaymen, are considerable, while there is an increase of unemployment due to the closing down of industries. The East End of London is absolutely quiet.

BELFAST DOCKERS' ATTITUDE.

Belfast dockers have ignored the orders to go on strike. When the Liverpool and Fleetwood steamers arrived they unloaded all foodstuffs which were the main cargo.—Reuter.

SENTENCED FOR SPREADING RUMOURS.

Official reports state that three men at Fulham were sentenced to 21 days' hard labour for selling a leaflet declaring that the Welsh Guards have been confined to their barracks for intimidation.

A man was sentenced to nine months' hard labour at Middlesbrough for inciting a crowd to damage property.

HULL QUIET.

Hull is quiet, and stiff terms of imprisonment were given to the disturbers of peace here as elsewhere. Six ships were discharged by volunteers.

ASSAILANT ARRESTED.

A motor bus driver was stoned and injured at Huddersfield. When the service started again, his assailant assisted a policeman to carry him into a house after which he was arrested.—Reuter.

LABOURITES PROSECUTED.

The police made a raid last night on the offices of the Birmingham Joint Trade Union Emergency Committee which published a daily strike bulletin. Twenty leading Labourites concerned in its publication were charged, to-day, with publishing false statements likely to cause disaffection, namely that Government was defeated in the House of Commons. The principal defendants were Mr. Frederick Rudland, Secretary of the Birmingham Trades Council, Mr. Georges Haynes, Secretary of the Midland Bakery Operatives and Mr. Charles Preet, a Trade Union official, all Justices of the Peace; also Miss Evelyn St. Lee Strachey who contested Aston Division at the last election. Defendants were remanded on bail.

MEN'S MORALE AS GREAT AS EVER.

A T. U. C. communique states that as far as engineers and ship-builders are concerned no second strike call has yet been made, any action which may have been taken with regard to what is known as the second line of defence being initiated by various unions locally without direct instructions from the T. U. C. The communique adds that the men's morale is as great as ever.

ROTTERDAM RESUMES FOOD SHIPMENTS.

ROTTERDAM, May 11.
Rotterdam.—Food shipments to England are being resumed as a result of a confirmation from the British Government that vessels can be discharged.—Reuter.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE IN ULSTER.

BELFAST, May 10.
Belfast.—The dock workers have gone on strike.—Reuter.

DANISH HELP TO STRIKERS.

COPENHAGEN, May 10.
Copenhagen.—The Danish Trade Union Congress has decided to send the British Trade Unions 50,000 kroner a week as long as the strike lasts.—Reuter.

SOVIET SYMPATHY WITH STRIKERS.

MOSCOW, May 11.
Moscow.—The General Council of the Soviet Trade Unions announces that in consequence of the refusal to accept the proffered two and quarter million roubles the money will be returned to those Russian Trade Unions which had subscribed but collections will be continued and deposited to the credit of a special relief fund for British miners and placed at the disposal of the T. U. C. or the Miners' Federation. The Soviet Council adds that a special agreement for united front by British and Soviet Trade Unions is strengthened by the creation of an "Anglo-Soviet Unity Committee".—Reuter.

STRIKE ILLEGAL.

In the Chancery Division Justice Astbury, granting injunction against certain branch officials of the Sailors and Firemen's Union, said that the so-called general strike started by the T. U. C. was illegal and contrary to law and that those inciting or participating in it were not protected by the Trade Disputes Act of 1926.—Reuter.

LAHORE LABOUR'S SYMPATHY.

MR. SAKLATVALA CONGRATULATED

LAHORE, May 10.
At a public meeting held under the auspices of the Lahore City Congress Committee, attended by a large number of local labourers and some prominent local organisers of labour, a resolution was passed sympathising with Labour in Britain on the general strike and promising them all possible moral and material help in their hour of travail. The speaker gratefully recalled the generous monetary help extended by the British labourers to the North-Western Rly.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES

HINDU SABHA ASKS FOR GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE.

DELHI, May 11.
The Working Committee of the Hindu Sabha has adopted important resolutions. The resolution relating to the Calcutta riots declares that the outburst of communal bitterness and intolerance which exhibited itself in Calcutta is due, in no small measure, to the inflammatory utterances of certain educated Moslem speakers and publicists.

Continuing, the resolution says:—This Committee.
"Earnestly appeals to all sober-minded members of the community to discountenance such utterances which are calculated to injure Muslims no less than Hindus;
(2) Condemns the "unwarranted and unjust attacks" made on Hindu and Sikh temples which led certain Hindus to commit regrettable attacks by way of retaliation; and
(3) Sympathises with those families whose members suffered loss of life or of limb or property during the riots.

RIGHT TO PLAY MUSIC.

The resolution on music before mosques runs:—The Working Committee regrets to note that during the last few years certain Mussalmans have insisted upon music accompanying religious and other processions of Hindus being stopped when passing by certain mosques and that they have resorted or threatened to resort to unlawful and violent methods to stop such music. The Working Committee invites the attention of the Government and the public, both Muslim and Hindu, to the fact that innumerable mosques are scattered all over the country and that a large number of them are on public roads and streets and that it is indisputable that till very recently religious and other processions accompanied by music have passed by such mosques at all hours without any objection from Mussalmans. The Committee submits that interference by recourse to violence by Mussalmans with the right of Hindus to use the King's highway in a manner in which they have always been using them is both unjust and inexpedient and that to lay down that music shall be stopped before mosques even during periods fixed for prayer time, four of which extend from noon to midnight, will be an intolerable hardship on Hindus whose religion or social customs require their taking out processions through public streets. The Committee apprehends such restriction will be a perennial source of quarrel and strife between Hindus and Muslims which it will not be possible for Government to prevent and which will become the means of much undesired loss and suffering to peaceful citizens. In view of the considerations urged above and in interests of law and order and of all classes of people, the Committee earnestly appeals to Government to lay it down after such enquiry as they may think fit that the objection to music pressing in the ordinary course before mosques is not a valid objection and that it shall not be upheld by any official or Government.
Dr. Moonje, Mr. Aney, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Vijayaraochariar and Babu Mukund, Beharilal Bhargava were elected members of the Working Committee to fill vacant seats.—Free Press of India.

QUESTION OF PLEDGE.

The Working Committee rose late this evening and concludes its sitting to-morrow. The question of the form of the pledge which should be insisted upon from candidates seeking the Hindu Sabha's support at elections to councils has been referred to the Working Committee by the Punjab Hindu Sabha. It was discussed to-day for over two hours without any decision being reached.—A. P.

MISHAP TO A MASON.

On the 9th April one Vala Kana (60) a mason residing at Ghatkoper, was doing some repairing work seated on a wooden plank in Dharsi Khetsi's bungalow at Ghatkoper when the plank tilted and he fell down on the ground. He received injuries and was treated by a Ghatkoper medical man but as he did not get relief, he was removed to J.J. Hospital on the 14th ultimo when he died on Monday evening.

strikers few years ago, and held that as a proof of international solidarity and comradeship of labour.

Another resolution was passed congratulating Mr. Saklatvala on his arrest and conviction.—A. P.

BOMBAY RAILWAYMEN'S SYMPATHY.

Further sympathy is shown by Bombay Labour Unions to the British strikers. On behalf of the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union, Mr. Jhabwala has sent the following telegram to the Trade Union Congress of England and has sent £5 as an humble donation on behalf of the Union. The telegram runs as follows:—

"Great Indian Peninsular Railway Workmen's Union of Bombay sympathises with the British workers in their great strike in the cause of justice and wish them all success. Pray accept £5 donation of the Union." (Sd.) Jhabwala.

COMPOSITION OF LEAGUE

BRITISH OPPOSITION TO ANY VIOLENT CHANGES.

GENEVA, May 10.
Geneva.—Viscount Cecil opened the proceedings of the committee on the composition of the League Council. He emphasised the importance of discussion and the necessity of avoiding anything in the shape of revolution and declared the British Government was opposed to any violent changes in the composition of the Council.

Signor Scialoja (Italy) and Senor Parancios (Spain) urged unanimity in the decisions of the Council. Signor Scialoja opposing too great increase in the number of non-permanent members, declared that the making of the League into a super-State must be avoided as this to-day would be an anachronism.—Reuter.

A NOTE FROM AUSTRALIAN GOVT.

GENEVA, May 10.
Geneva.—In the course of the general discussion a communication from the Government of Australia was distributed. It embodied the views of the Commonwealth on the composition of the Council and suggested that the Council should continue to consist of permanent and non-permanent members, but permanent seats must be restricted to the Great Powers, including Germany. The Australian Government felt that the Council could not be increased much beyond the present size and proposed that all the members of the League not permanently represented on the Council should have opportunity of participating in its work. The Commonwealth Government had grave doubts whether any advantages could be gained by adopting geographical divisions in the election of non-permanent members of the Council. Furthermore, the Commonwealth Government opposed any modification of the rule regarding unanimity in respect of the decisions of the Council. M. Muta (Switzerland) has been elected Chairman of the committee for the reorganisation of the League Council, while Mr. Thomas Lebreton (Argentina) has been appointed vice-chairman. The Council has decided on the principle of holding the sittings in public.—Reuter.

LEAGUE COVENANT.

UNANIMOUS DECISION NECESSARY FOR MODIFICATION.

GENEVA, May 10.
Geneva.—To-day's proceedings resulted in a general agreement that any modification of the Covenant is not desirable and that the rule that the Council's decision must be unanimous should be maintained.—Reuter.

A TRICK TO GO "HOME".

SOLDIER COMMITS THEFT.

MADRAS, May 10.
The manner in which a soldier committed open theft with a view to getting a long term of imprisonment to enable him to be sent home was told in the Presidency Magistrate's court to-day. The accused on April 19th went into the booking office of the Gaiety Theatre and grabbed coins lying on the table. When the clerk tried to prevent him he assaulted him but returned all the money. An alarm was raised and the soldier was taken into police custody. When charged with theft he simply said that he wanted to go home and nothing else. The Magistrate sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.—Free Press.

"NO CONFIDENCE."

DEPUTY MAYOR OF CALCUTTA ASKED TO RESIGN.

CALCUTTA, May 10.
Sixty-four Councillors and Aldermen of the Calcutta Corporation have just presented a letter to the Mayor expressing their want of confidence in the Deputy Mayor, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, and asking him to resign. The signatories include all parties and communities in the Corporation except the Mahomedans, who number 17 out of a total strength of 90.—A. P.

SIR G. M. CHITNAVY'S HEALTH.

NAGPUR, May 11.
Latest news from Dehali regarding Sir G. M. Chitnavy's health states that he is better now, and that there is no cause for anxiety.—Free Press of India.

A WALK-OVER FOR MR. DOULATRAM?

HYDERABAD, (Sind) 11.
Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Editor, "Hindustan Times", Delhi, who is a candidate at the forthcoming elections to the Bombay Legislative Council on behalf of the Eastern Sind Constituency will probably have a walk-over, as the other two candidates, who had contemplated contesting the seat, have retired.—Free Press of India.

CALCUTTA QUIET.

RIOTERS RELEASED ON BAIL.

CALCUTTA, May 11.
Calcutta is quiet. Police pickets and armed guards are still posted at the scenes of the last riot, and the usual police patrol continues.

One Abdul Hogue was arrested by the police on a charge of delivering inflammatory speeches at a mosque during the last Juma prayer. He was produced to-day before the Deputy Commissioner and ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 1,000.

Chanti Khar who was arrested in connection with the death of a Mohammedan carter at Natanbazar during riots was sent up for trial on a charge of murder.

17 Mohammedans, including five boys, were placed before the Deputy Commissioner on a charge of looting Hindu shops of Colootala Street during the riots. The boys were discharged, while the others were released on bail of Rs. 100 each.

RIOTER GETS 18 MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

Before the Police Magistrate, Alipore, Taffuzal Hossain and four other shopkeepers of Orphanage Market, Alipore, were prosecuted for committing riot and looting rice shops. Accused were released on bail of Rs. 500 each.

Before Mr. Bivar, Additional Magistrate, to-day, several rioters were prosecuted on various charges, namely, murder, loot and assault. In the first case, Abdul Sattar was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of rioting and assaulting policemen at Babughat.

In the second case, Kurmi was prosecuted on two separate charges. In the first case he was charged with stabbing to death a Muslim at Natin Bazar. In the second case he was similarly charged with causing the death of one Nurn in the same locality.

In the third case Chofela Bania and eleven others were charged with rioting and causing hurt to a constable of Burabazar police. Accused were released on a bail of Rs. 750 each.—Free Press of India.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Information reached Calcutta on Tuesday that a daring dacoity attended with murder was committed on Saturday at the house of Abadai Mani at Khorda (E. B. Rly.). The ruffians, it is stated, killed one of the inmates and decamped with cash and jewellery worth about Rs. 7,000.

On an application before Justice C. C. Ghose at the Calcutta High Court the name "Anglo-Indian" and "Domiciled" European Association, Bengal, was altered to the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association of All-India and Burma, and the Articles of Association were modified under Section 12 of the Companies' Act.

Really first-class hockey was witnessed in a match on Monday evening at the M.C.C. grounds Madras, when the M.C.C. met the City Police Sports Club before a record gathering of spectators.

The match ended in a well-deserved victory for the former by 3 goals to 0.

In the Regimental Soccer Tournament at St. Thomas Mount, on Friday, the Battalion Cadre Section beat the Madras Gunners by 5 goals to 0.

At St. Thomas Soccer Tournament the First and Sixth Platoon of Lancashire Fusiliers (the latter from Madras) had a hard fight when the 1st Platoon won by one goal.

The Best and Company Hockey Team met the Wanderers at the Ordnance Grounds, Madras in a hockey match on Tuesday evening. Ten minutes after commencement the Wanderers found the net, maintained the lead throughout and thus won by one goal to nil.

At a public meeting held under the auspices of Cawnpore Hindu Sabha, held on 5th inst. under the chairmanship of Mr. Jyala Prasad, it was resolved:—That this meeting gives its hearty support to the Cattle Bill, introduced by Pt. Shyamal Nidra, in the Legislative Assembly, and requests the Swarajist members of the Assembly to attend the meeting of the Assembly, when the Bill comes up for discussion, and to support it."

A Calcutta message says:—"Notice has been issued under section 108 I. P. C. against the editor of the Moslem vernacular weekly, the 'Mahammad'. Owing to his absence, the notice, it is learnt, has been despatched to his residential address.

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SABARMATI BREAK-DOWN

MR. T. C. GOSWAMI'S
VIEWS.

"AN INSULT TO LOKA-MANYA'S MEMORY".

Mr. T. C. Goswami, M. L. A., who came here on his way back to Calcutta after attending the All-India Congress Committee at Sabarmati, was interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" regarding his views on the breakdown of the Swarajist-Responsivist Pact and the situation in Bengal.

"I felt sad", said Mr. Goswami, "when the draft pact with the Responsivists was dropped last Tuesday at Sabarmati. But post-Sabarmati speeches from the Responsivist platform in Bombay indicated the Responsivist mentality; for not the bitterest adversary of the Responsivist politics could have surpassed in derision what at least one of their leading exponents seriously contended, namely, that the Government of India Act of 1919 was in itself a response which may be taken as adequate for the present. I had expected much better of the leaders of the eminence and ability of Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Kelkar. But it seems that these leaders, whose innate patriotism I do not feel disposed to question, are tied to the chariot wheels of followers of doubtful principles. I was sincerely hopeful of the re-entry of Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Kelkar into what I always thought was their natural sphere of politics; and it was to me a thousand pities that the efforts of Panditji and Mrs. Naidu were not appreciated. While for a 'larger unity' essential questions of principle should not be sacrificed to temporary advantage and while there is a gulf, not merely temperamental but moral between the advanced sections and the unmistakable Moderates sailing under various political nomenclatures and united in varying combinations of self-seeking and foolish trust, the interests of the country demanded that small differences in the working programmes of the more forward groups should not stand in the way of an effective and therefore united resistance to foreign rule. One of the Presidents whom Bengal gave to the Congress is reported to have told the late Mr. Montagu that England might lose England, but could not lose India because of our differences. One cannot help re-echoing that despair when one sees how we can split like splinters on phrases.

"I have felt", continued Mr. Goswami, "that the Congress needs being reinforced. I have also felt that a high premium often attaches to externals and the self-preserving instincts of district and provincial leaders and these leaders have sometimes dictated a policy of exclusion. I therefore hoped and have worked for the necessary reinforcement by elements which may be slightly heavier and slower to move, but which would make the Congress stronger. But in fight momentum rather than mass is the winning factor, and if we cannot have the Responsivists with us we must go ahead without them and in spite of them."

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICES.

Asked as to his attitude towards acceptance of offices Mr. Goswami said: "I am as strongly against offices under the present system as I was in 1923. Not only are they humiliating—to me they are loathsome—they provide apples of discord, apples of the Dead Sea variety, all ashes to the taste. Not that I do not appreciate the theoretical basis of responsive co-operation; for, under improved conditions and with definite guarantees from the Ruling power, certain offices may be accepted with a view to do certain constructive and nation-building work, and with proper safeguards that resignations should compulsorily follow either a breach of such guarantees on the part of the Ruling power or failure on our part to do useful work. This proposition postulates the right mentality in a large portion of the members. But this plausible doctrine should not be applied for the purpose of securing a loan hole. It is on the whole safer for men and parties in our present disorganised condition fighting a resourceful and unscrupulous power to adhere to a policy based on self-sacrifice. We find the great Lokamanya Tilak's name taken in vain by eager seekers of offices and prospective beneficiaries of the patronage which is attached to them. But great Maharashtra should not forget that it is an insult to the memory of Tilak to permit a phrase torn out of the context to be used as a cloak to hide the languor of the weary warrior who curses the day he joined the ranks."

SITUATION IN BENGAL.

Questioned regarding the situation in Bengal, Mr. Goswami said: "It is not so gloomy as one might imagine from the news of the riots. Last Friday's leading article in the 'Times of India' which at unusual length sought to make out that the Swaraj Party had definitely gone over to the Hindu communal and partisan standpoint, is, of course, a thinly veiled propaganda. The attitude of the Government of Bengal, which was responsible for the continuance of the riots was so intolerable that the whole Anglo-Indian Press could not help bursting out against it. Mischief-mongers there are in both communities and there will always be. But that organised communalism even on professedly defensive lines is dangerous was amply demonstrated by the Calcutta riots; for feelings have been unnecessarily embittered among people who have been by temperament and tradition free from communal antipathies. I spent another peril. If the Responsivists and Independents seek to strengthen their posi-

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PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN IN EUROPE

DECISIVE BATTLE IN 1926

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS IN ESTHONIA

If we try to characterize the past year in Europe we shall have to regard it as a year of preparation rather than of realization. For, in 1926, there will be in several European countries very important plebiscites which will have a decisive influence on the progress of our movement.

Amongst the Northern countries, Norway has decided to have a new popular vote in 1926 as to the maintenance or the suppression of the prohibition of spirits. In the meantime the temperance societies are preparing for the struggle by doing their utmost to ensure a good enforcement of the law. Great progress has been made in this domain and this will be the best argument for the retention or prohibition.

In Sweden the work of education, of improvement of the legislation in minor points is continuing until the time seems ripe for renewing the great battle of 1922 for prohibition.

Denmark is making the first year's trial of her new licensing with local option and in a good number of localities the licensed premises have been closed. But it is the future more than the present which occupies one's thoughts for as soon as the governmental commission on prohibition has presented its report it is expected that there will be a plebiscite for or against the adoption of full prohibition. In spite of the great strength of the adversaries, the Danish fighters are confident that they can confront the battle and ask the electors to choose between prohibition or licensing.

Iceland has reinforced her prohibition law, an imperfect prohibition law as so far Iceland is compelled to accept the importation of Spanish wines the sale of which is submitted to very severe restrictions.

Finland is continuing her hard struggle for the successful enforcement of prohibition. It seems, however, that public opinion is coming to a better understanding of the value of the law and of the necessity of respecting it. But much remains to be done and so long as the Helsinki Convention between the Baltic Sea states has not been put in force it will be almost impossible to repress smuggling in a satisfactory manner. Notwithstanding all these difficulties impartial observation must recognize that Finland under prohibition even imperfectly enforced, is in a better state than she would be without prohibition.

Nothing special to report for Estonia save the wonderful education campaign pursued by various organizations under the leadership of W. Ernits. All the temperance forces of the country are preparing to receive in 1926, first, the total abstinence of the North for their triennial Congress, and then temperance reformers from all over the world for the Eighteenth International Congress Against Alcoholism which is to be held in the end of July at Dorpat.

Latvia is experimenting with success a new progressive licensing and anti-alcohol law. In this country as well as in Lithuania the work of education is steadily advancing and will, in the long run produce decisive effects.

We are poorly informed as to what is going on in Russia. It is unhappily a fact that the vodka monopoly has been re-established as in the old czarist days. The authorities stated that this was necessary on account of the illicit distillation by the peasants having assumed such proportions that it was impossible to suppress it so long as vodka was prohibited. The history of Russian prohibition is fresh testimony to the fact that it is not wise to introduce radical measures in a country where public opinion has not been prepared for them by a thorough going work of education.

The local option law of Poland has resisted the attacks which have been made against it and it seems that it is now safe. It has still, however, to be applied and that will be rather the fruit of education. The national Congress of the Polish temperance forces at Katowice has shown that there is a serious movement in the country which promises to bring about good results.

Germany, this year, has been the theater of a very strenuous fight for or against local option which is the reform demanded from Parliament by all the temperance societies of the country. A special propaganda week, the numerous straw votes organized by the temperance societies have proved the depth of temperance feeling existing in Germany. On the other hand the adversaries of any sweeping changes in the situation are also very strong, disposing of large capitals, and exert quite especially, great influence on the press. American prohibition plays a great role in the German battle; the adversaries of local option, considering that this measure is the first step towards prohibition, fill the columns of the press with dreadful stories as to the effects of prohibition in America.

In Switzerland the government has just proposed a new bill for the reforms of the alcohol legislation which is an improvement on the present state of things but which does not contain what the temperance forces in this country consider to be the most important, the total suppression of free distilling by the peasants. A popular vote on the new bill will be taken in 1926.

There is nothing special to relate of Austria and Hungary where conditions are still difficult and no decisive progress has been realized in spite of the energy

and strenuous work of the temperance organizations, so often handicapped by lack of funds.

The Roumanian government has submitted to parliament a new liquor law which is a first step in the right direction, quite especially in that it aims at gradually suppressing the manufacture of at least some kinds of distiller liquors.

In Bulgaria the work of education is valiantly pursued. Great efforts are made in order to organize the transformation of the fruit of the vineyards into non-alcoholic drinks. This is of great importance in a vine-growing country, the key to any progress in the temperance movement.

Yugo-Slavia has had great difficulties to contend with, the government not being very friendly to the cause and the temperance societies not always agreeing among themselves. It must not be forgotten that during long centuries several parts of Yugo-Slavia were separate countries so that harmonious collaboration between these different parts is not possible from one day to another.

The conditions in Italy are very difficult owing to the political situation. The Socialists, who were the leaders in the movement against alcoholism, can not play any active part under the Fascist regime, and in the Fascist party there have not so far been indications of a strong desire to achieve great reforms in this direction also.

One feels rather pessimistic on considering the situation in France. Not that the temperance societies are lacking in energy they do all they can, but the drinking habits are so widespread, the wine religion is so deeply ingrained, the whole body of the nation and the economic interests in favour of wine and spirits are so strong that sometimes one almost despairs of the possibility of any real success.

In Belgium the law prohibiting the sale of distilled liquors for consumption on the premises has resisted all the attacks of the distillers, of the public-house keepers, and the new government with an old friend of temperance, Mr. Vandervelde, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, will not do anything to weaken it, rather the contrary. The Congress of the total abstinence societies of Belgium, at Liège, has shown the growth of the education movement.

In Holland our friends are preparing a new effort to obtain local option which has already been twice accepted by the second Chamber, but refused by the first Chamber. Holland is one of the countries in which the education work of temperance societies is best organized so we have great hopes for the future.

From the international point of view let us register in this short survey the adoption of the Helsinki Convention by representatives of all the governments of the Baltic Sea States which, as soon as it is ratified by the parliaments, will give the countries which are suffering from smuggling the means of repressing the evil much more effectively than has hitherto been possible.

The International Conference Against Alcoholism at Geneva, which tried to interest the League of Nations and other international bodies for the question of alcohol reform, has been successful and in League of Nations circles a growing interest can be noted for the solution of the alcohol problem. Let us hope that little by little the alcohol question will be considered as an international question not second in importance to that of opium which has been the object of so much solicitude on the part of the League of Nations.

May this year of expectation be followed in 1926 by a year of victory.
From "The American Issue," (Monthly) Feb. 1926.

NEXT SESSION OF PUNJAB COUNCIL.

RAJA NARENDRA NATH'S APPEAL TO SWARAJISTS.

LAHORE, May 10.

Appealing to the Swarajist members of the Punjab Legislative Council to attend the next session of the Council, Raja Narendra Nath, M.L.C., says that very important matters will be taken up at the next session, probably coming off in June. There are the Money-lending Bill and the Land Revenue Bill. Some important resolutions might also come up for discussion. The Raja observes "The walk-out of the Swarajists has had such effect as it was likely to produce. Nothing is to be gained now by continued absence on the part of the Swarajist members especially when responsive co-operation with all that it implies is in contemplation.—A.P.

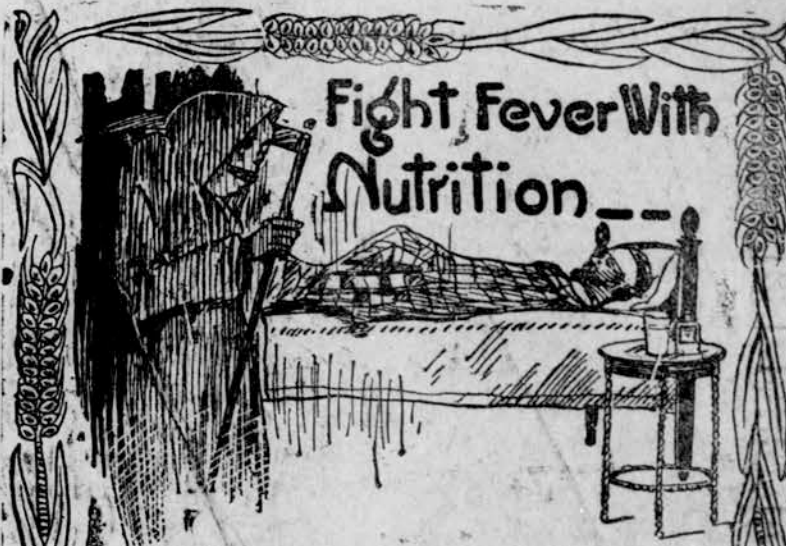
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A correspondent writes:—

India wants a Mercantile Marine of her own. By running ships on our account, we can save crores of rupees which are now going into the pockets of foreigners by way of passage money and freight. But ships we have to buy from foreign nations. The value of ships go to foreign countries.

Although our art of shipbuilding had reached a high degree of efficiency, and even His Majesty's ships were built in the Bombay dockyards and considered more durable than the "Oaken Wall of England", it is very regrettable to find that nobody gave his opinion to this effect before the Mercantile Marine Committee, India cannot and will not depend for ever on foreign countries for ships required by her.

It is the duty of the Government to follow the example of Japan, and encourage shipbuilding in India by bounties or otherwise.

ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In 1924 the amount under the item expense of management was Rs. 34,700 and in 1925 it has gone to about Rs. 41,000 i.e. a difference of Rs. 6,000 and why this is so when the interest earned by the Company on several investments made is 33 lacs in 1925 and only 7 lacs have been added from the premium income of the Company, to make up 40 lacs to make an increase in the funds of the Company and hence there seems no necessity to have an increase of Rs. 6,000 in Bank charges.

The expense ratio in 1923, 1924 and 1925 was respectively 26 per cent, 21 per cent, which has been found to be increasing every year; 1 per cent. increase means an expenditure of several lacs of rupees and efforts are, therefore, essentially required to be made to reduce the expenses to ensure the ever increasing prosperity of the Company and what has been published in the Coy's Prospectus that 80 per cent. of the total income is the security of the Company to all Policy-holders insured with the Coy., will stand good if the expenses are curtailed to 20 per cent. on an average and allow the ratio to remain steady instead of showing causes for increase the Company's funds will increase to a great extent.

In 1924 the figure under the head, Salaries, including bonus and allowances, was Rs. 7,11,000 whereas the amount under the same item in 1925 is Rs. 7,74,000, that is to say, an increase of Rs. 63,000 although triennial investigation expenses are separately shown as Rs. 11,000. As there is retrenchment everywhere about highly-paid officers the Company's expenses have on the contrary increased by Rs. 63,000 in 1925 and if the expenses under the above head are cut down the ratio will be less when retrenchment scheme is made applicable in the Company's staff of workers.—Yours, etc.,

POLICY HOLDER & SHARE HOLDER.

BABY WEEK AT MORVI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MORVI, May 3.

The annual celebration of the National Baby Week at Morvi commenced from 24th April 1926. The Chief Medical Officer organised it in co-operation with members of the Morvi Red Cross Association. The Thakore Sahib performed the opening ceremony of the Health Exhibition.

25th April was ladies' day. On this day five thousand ladies witnessed the Exhibition; at night, lantern lectures were given to ladies on child welfare, malaria, plague, cholera, small-pox, etc. On 26th April was the Baby Show. 450 babies participated in the show and out of them most healthy babies received prizes in cash of the total value of Rs. 450.

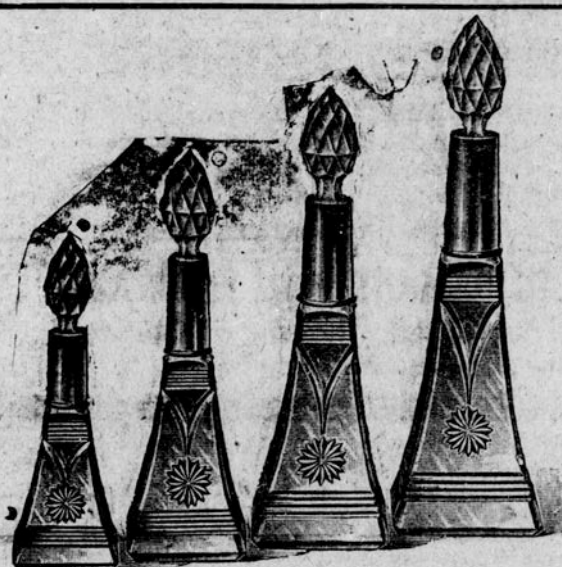
27th April was a "Dai Day", with lantern demonstrations.

On 28th April a meeting of members of the Morvi Red Cross Society was held to discuss questions of health. There were also lectures to school boys and girls with lantern demonstrations. People of the trading class took full advantage of the Baby Week celebrations.

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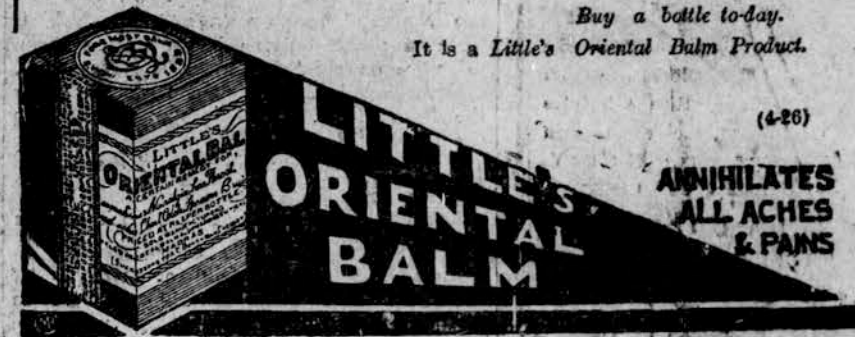
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